The Bombay Chronicle

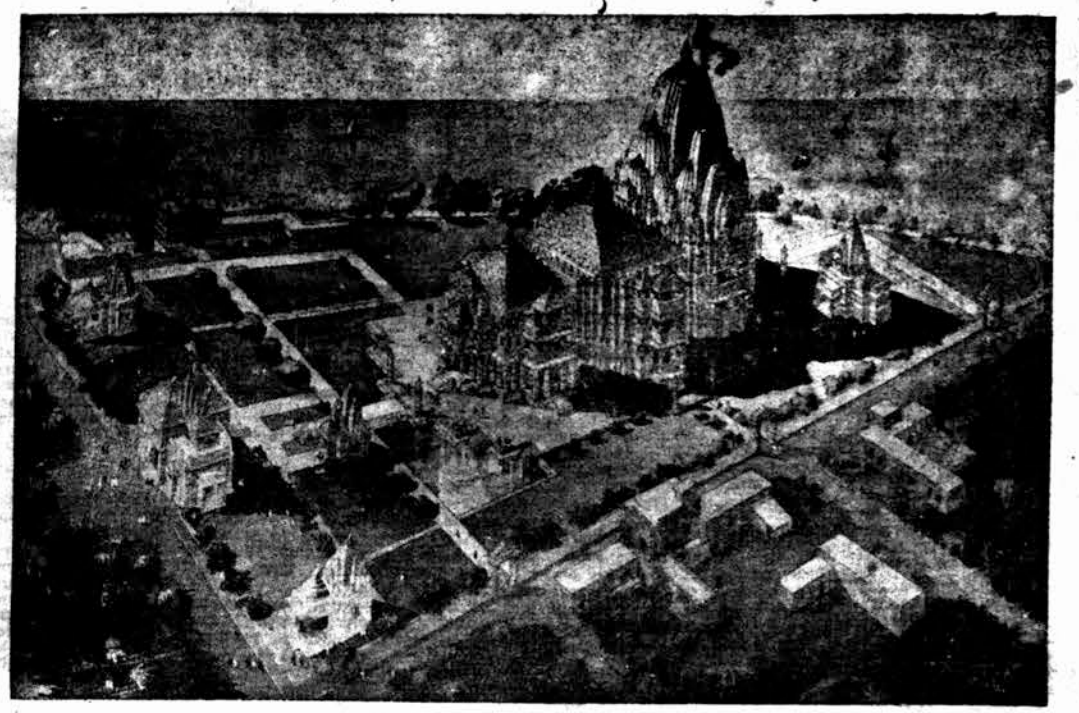
Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

WEEKLY

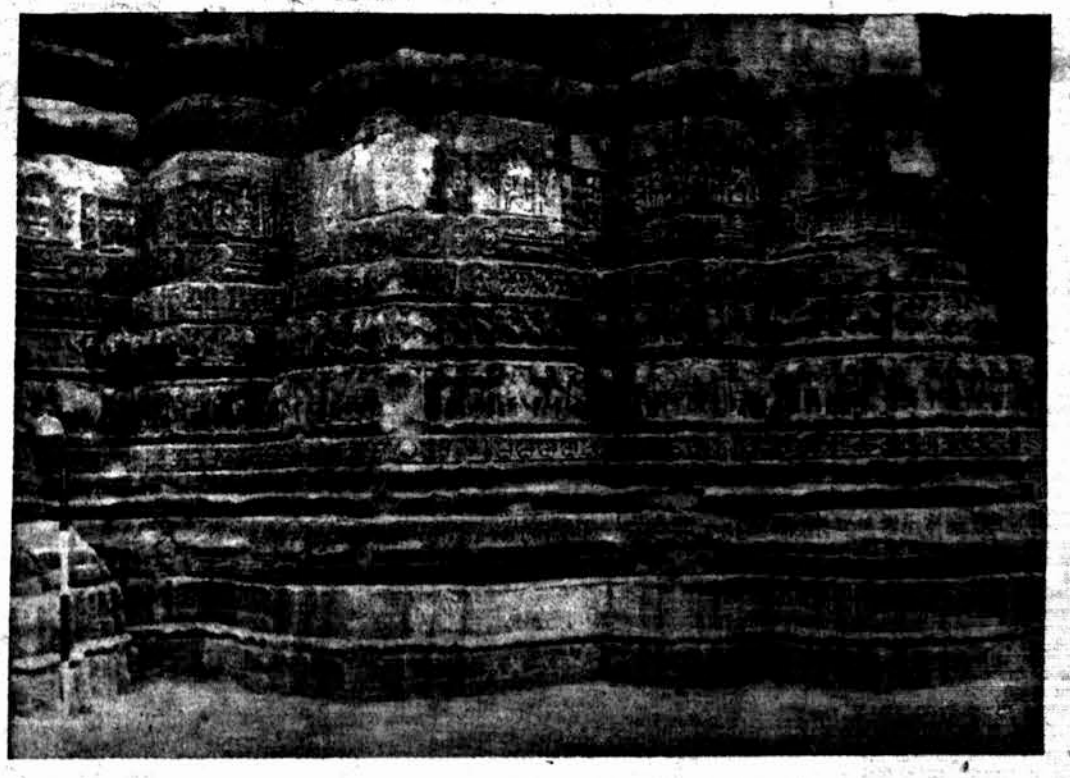
REGISTERED NO. B. 4665

VOL. X NO. 17 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MAY 6, 1951. Price: 4 Annas Air Surcharge 6 Pies. IN PAKISTAN 5 ANNAS

JAI SOMNATH



A panoramic view of the projected new temple of Somnath and its surroundings



Closer view of the basement mouldings on the northern side of the temple of Somnath.

Saga Of Resurgent Somnath

PAGES 4 & 5

Beauty That's Versailles

(From A Correspondent)

THE tourist leaving Paris on the route to the west, and traversing the green of Bois de Boulougne, and the darker foliage of Parc De St. Cloud, or of Forest De Mendon is not prepared for the sheer vision of inspired stone that bursts on him in the harmonious lines of the Palace of Versailles.

Encased in living verdure this majestic mass, where chisel and brush seem to have rivalled in creative fervour the very spirit of some "other-world enchantment' is not less poignant for the phantoms that arise at every foot. Henry IV built for himself a hunting lodge, the nucleus of the present Versailles subsequently, Louis XIII built the castle for him self his musketeers and his hounds and laid out gardens copied from the Tuileries. Louis XIV the "Sun-King' conceived a plan so costly that it terrified Colbert, the Intendant of Finances of Le Roy, Le Vau Mansart Gabrial and an army of architects, artists, painters, trapestry-weavers and others responsible for this "miracle of rare-device" over a period of fifty years.

For, once the work was started, nothing was too beautiful, nothing too costly to interpret in living form the golden dream stirring the "Sun-King." The costliest marbles from Italy and Sicily for the statues, rare shrubs, curious shells, flowers and extraordinary unknown plants and herbs from distant countries, sculptures, paintings by masters—all were pressed into service.

From the humble hunting lodge to what finally emerged is the saga of not only the evolution of an idea, but of the evolution of French thought and culture. The very gardens marked a milestone in artistic conception.

From the initial Roman Garden such as of the allegoric, symbolic geometrically designed to be a place of delight, or the Renaissance garden inlaid with grass, flowers and coloured sand with fruit trees bordering the alleys and fountains playing in the centre to Le Notre's amplifications, they have been unrivalled, with details deleted in order that only the main lines and the main layout will be spectacular. Here in Versailles, secondary lines, canals pools,and alleys concentrate on a master-axis. Trees are not there to dispense shade, but to constitute the upright part of scenery, the object of which is to canalize sight towards a natural horizon; canals and pools are no mere elements of scenery but act as reflecting mirrors which capture the sky down to ground level, while doubling in inverse the height of objects! it is the composition and conception of a painter with earth, water and sky as media; the unity of species in the choice of trees yields a huge mass of one single colour; the grouping of flowers similar in tone, strikes an effective note; by cunning devices water is compressed into jets and rockets distributed along alleys, into pools and under the shade of arbours; and stone architecture has been literally replaced by water in motif. And so rose the castle, like the vision of Coleridge from its garden pedestal with additions along the years the Hall of Mirrors, the Grand Trianon, the Petit Trianon, and the farms for ill-fated Marie Antoinette. The palace-gates still bear the emblem of the "Sun-King', and with our very first steps, we meet masterpieces by the famous sculptors of the day, Coysevox, Girardon. Tuby and Marsy—allegorical figures, figures of gods and goddesses who look at these statutes today, standing motionless and endlessly at all things that stir, at the waving tapestry of flowers at the clouds and at man, while around them, rise ghost-waves of life, appeals and tears or bubbling laughter. It is a phantom of festive nights when all the court went down to the illuminated Grand Canal, and rode, in Venetian gondolas to the strains of ravishing music, of the guilded court applauding one of Moliere's plays in the opera designed by Gabriel, the first oval auditorium in history and the forerunner of the modern theatre; of Lous XIV touching persons for the scrofula in the Chapel; of Superb masterpiece of Mensert with its marble mosaic floor, its gilded balustrade its beautiful white cut-stones and arresting bas-reliefs; of receptions and lotteries.

There is the famous hall of mirrors made dazzling by large candelabra,

(Continued On Page 23)

"THE INTERVIEW"

Long in 'The Minneapolis Tribune.'

WEEK-END FUN

Son: "Say, Pop, a man in the circus jumped on a horse, slipped underneath, caught hold of the tail, and finished up on the horse's neck."

Pop: "That's nothing, Son, I did all that the first time I rode a horse."

●

A minister of the Cumbraes, the two little islands in the Firth of Clyde, used to offer up this prayer: "O Lord, bless and be gracious to the Greater and Lesser Cumbraes, and in Thy mercy, do not forget the adjacent islands of Great Britain and Ireland."

●

A farmer was losing his patience and temper trying to drive a team of mules into a field, when the local parson came by and said, Don't speak like that to those dumb animals; they can't understand what you say."

"You're just the man I want to see," said the farmer. "Tell me, how did Noah get these things into the Ark?"

●

A Scot, taking part in a novice's boxing match, was hammering his opponent in fine style.

The bell rang, but the Scot paid no attention. The referee, tapping him on the shoulder, shouted "Time."

'Oot o' my way, mon," shouted the Scot, still punching his opponent. "Just when I'm winning you ask me the time. Ask somebody else!"

●

Mrs. Irma S. Rombauer, author of 'The Joy of Cooking', has learned from her speaking experiences that regardless of her financial position every American woman has the same cooking problems.

After a few minutes of boring an audience of wealthy and sophisticated women about passion flower fritters, she stopped and asked them what they wanted to hear about.

"Gravy" was the prompt reply.

●

A pretty, but rather plump young woman stepped on to the druggist's weighing machine, and was shocked at the weight registered. Promptly she slipped off her coat and tried again. The results were still unflattering, so she took off her shoes. But then she discovered she was out of pennies. Without a moment's hesitation the druggist stepped forward.

"Don't stop now." he volunteered. "I 've got a handful of pennis and they're all yours.

●

With gangling son under her wing, a mother strode into a Hollywood producer's office determined to get a part in a certain picture for her offspring.

"We've admired the boy in his previous screen roles," said the producer, "but he's simply much to big for this role."

"I'm aware that he's sprouted up into the awkward age." replied the mother. It's just been impossible to keep him from growing. But we have been able to keep his mind back."

"If you want to go to heaven, stand up," shouted the evangelist. Everyone did but one man.

"Don't you want to go to heaven?" the preacher thundered at him.

"Yep, I do," said the man, "but not on no excursion."

●

Ashton Stevens, veteran dramatic critic of the Chicago Herald-American once revilewed a bad play During the intermission, someone was shot outside the theater. Stevens started his review: "Last night at the Blank Theater, they shot the wrong man."

●

John D. Rockefeller once stopped at a hotel desk. "I want the cheapest room you have", he said.

The clerk was startled. "But, sir," he said, "when your son stays here he takes the best suite we have.".

"Young man," replied the multi-millionaire, "he has a very rich father, I haven't.

●

The Richmond (Virginia) News-Leader, received this leter: "Please stop printing maps showing Korean war lines of battle superimposed over this and nearby states. My best Presser left without notice for three days to get his two sisters away from Enfield, North Carolina, as the map showed the Communists were only a few miles away."

●

The vicar was taking one of the young men of his parish to task.

"William," he said gravely, "I hear that you have been raising false hopes in several maidens' hearts. Rumor says that you're engaged to one girl in this village, to another in little Mudford, and to a third in Ditchley. How can you do such a thing?"

With an uneasy grin, William replied: "Well, sir I've got a bicyvle."

●

A traveller stopped off at the little mountain cabin to inquire his way. His watch had stopped, and observing that the native had a watch, he asked the time.

"Five o'clock," the man told him.

"Railroad time or sun time?"

"Railroad."

"But you're one hundred miles from a railroad. Looks as if sun time would be better for you."

"Oh, I dunno," said the mohntainer. "Shn's ninety-three million miles away."

●

A Vancouver man was standing in the hardware department of a local store when he noticed among the bustle of shoppers one woman approaching with a particularly purposeful stare in her eye.

Pulling up at a counter she set down her parcels, plucked off her shoe, picked up a hammer from an open display case, whammed a disturbing nail back into place, replaced hammer and shoes and went off to complete her shopping.

Perpetual Divali There

BY HAVOVI SANJANA

THE plane dived lower, and below us the earth seemed ablaze with light. A thousand little bulbs shone radiant, sending out their glow of green and blue, and red and gold far into the night.

It's like Divali back home in India, I thought. Only, in America, it is Divali all the time!

Such was my first introduction to an American town, to its streets and homes, and the drama of everyday life in Baltimore, Maryland, is more or less typical of that in any American city.

For the average family the day begins with a hearty vitamin-packed breakfast—orange juice hot syrup over waffles, cereal for the children, bacon and eggs, strong, steaming coffee. On every back porch stand rows of icy-cool, tight-capped bottles of fresh, frothy pasteurized milk, chocolate milk and rich cream.

Then comes the rush hour. A bus jammed to overflowing, pulls up with a wild screech beside the traffic lights. Its hard-pressed motor-man, having collected yet more passengers at every block, handling out change and transfer-slips as they drop the fare into his box, controlling the automatic doors, may have thought he'd get away with it, before the lights changed again. New York has its subways, Chicago, its elevator-trains, but in Baltimore the entire burden of public transport falls on buses and streetcars. An experiment was recently afoot to provide passengers with musical broadcasts during rides

Somewhere opposite a school, a policeman holds up the traffic for a breathless eight-year-old to escort her younger brother across the street. For, in America, it is not only the children of the poor who are independent and aware of their responsibility. This morning, she and her class will devote almost every subject to the study of China, as China happens to be the study-project of the month. Then the teacher may summon a class-conference to discuss and offer constructive criticism on each other's work. Next week perhaps, they may invite the next class over to a Chinese festival in their own room, or a lecture-demonstration of their own drawings on China using the school-projector. The school has its own self-service cafeteria, where lunch is available at nominal rates.

Every residential area has a free public school—some ideally situated—but parents who can afford it, send their children to fashionable, up-town private schools. Catholic parents generally prefer parochial schools.

Down the street hurries Mrs. Barnes, young mother of three, her youngest at her heels, the weeks's washing in her arms towards the launderette—a self-service laundry equipped with laundromats, automatic washing-machines which may be used at so many cents an hour. Mrs. Barnes certainly has a time catching up with the clock, what with household chores all-day, and having to rush out to her night job from seven to one, the minute her husband returns home from work and takes charge of the children. During weekends her children earn their movie money by scrubbing floors etc. for Mrs. Barnes can afford no domestic help.

Her neighbour had a coloured maid, who charges five dollars a day i.e. about Rs. 20 plus two meals and car fare, to come in once a week. Some maids can even afford streamlined cars and homes better than their employers!

The wealthier women who live in more fashionable neighbourhoods further up-town, may afford a full-time maid or butler, and spend their own time organizing bridge-teas or charity campaign or perhaps throwing introductory parties and making other preparations for their daughters' debut that winter at the Bachelors' Cotillion—a grand ball at which daughters of the best families are presented to society when they come of age, and all eligible young men invited to attend.

In downtown Baltimore are situated its beautiful department stores—air conditioned in summer, centrally heated in winter. Here and there on their crowded escalators can be seen a really smartly dressed woman, with nylons, hat and gloves complete. Just

(Continued on Page 23)

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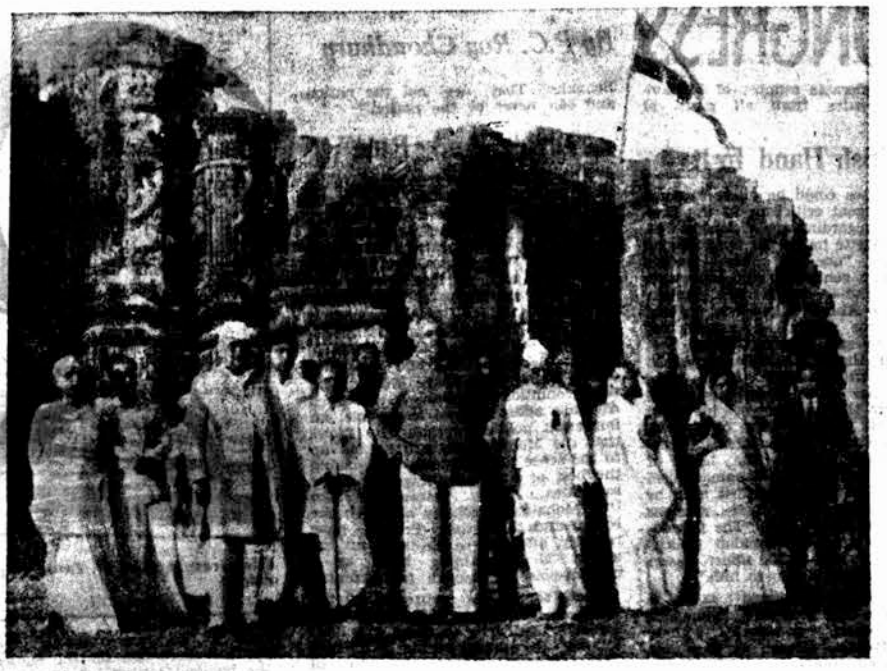
OUT TO MAKE HISTORY



H. H. Jamsaheb, Rajpramukh of Saurashtra with Hon'ble Shree K. M. Munshi, Central Government minister on a visit to the temple.

(Continued from Page 4.)

lowered into the exact spot where it was consecrated 2,000 years ago.

There is a moral in this story. It is always the little things that lead to the big ones. A little thought has answered the unheard, even the unuttered prayers of hundreds or thousands for hundreds of years—A. P syndicate.

Installation Ceremony

All interest will be centered on Prabhas Patan where the installation of the Jyothirlingam of Somnath will take place after elaborate vedic rites on the 11th inst. at 9-47 a.m.

Thousands of pilgrims from all over India are expected to attend the ceremonies. Somanath one of 12 Jyothirlingams of Shiva has been famous for the past hundreds of years, having attracted both pilgrims and plunderers generation after generation

The very name which once again has been projected on to the front page news — thanks to the happy inspiration leading to the restoration — evokes many memories, some bitter and some happy, as one goes back a hundred years to glance through the pages of history.

Pilgrims And Plunderers

The saga of Somanath resurrected y Shri K. M. Munshi, in his famous ovel "Jai Somanath" is not quite nknown to India, as since time immemorial, Somanath has been the visiting place of thousands of devotees, sight-seers, research workers and students of history. It has also created history by falling prey to the vandalism of foreign invaders a number of times.

Apart from the holiness invested in the temple which contained, as stated above, one of the twelve Jyothirlingams mentioned in the Hindu Shastras, magnificent architectural beauty, immense wealth and fine site overlooking the majestic Arabian Sea, have all combined to attract well-deserved interest.

The pilgrims found contentment and the invaders at a stroke gained not only riches but also succeeded in wounding the sentiments of the devotees by despoiling the temple which, time and again, was rebuilt by different rulers including the historically famous Rani Ahalyabai Holkar.

But with all the history and traditions behind Somanath, it was only after the accession of Junagadh to the Indian Union that the restoration activities were taken up, and as a mark of culmination of all efforts comes the announcement of the installation of the Jyothirlingam and renovation of the temple in the presence of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Republic, and other distinguished guests including Governors, Raj-Pramukhs and Union and State Ministers from all parts of India.

Shri K. M. Munshi is sparing no pains to make it a grand affair invested with due solemnity befitting the occasion which marks a mile-stone in the revival of the ancient cultural traditions.

Sanskrit Conference

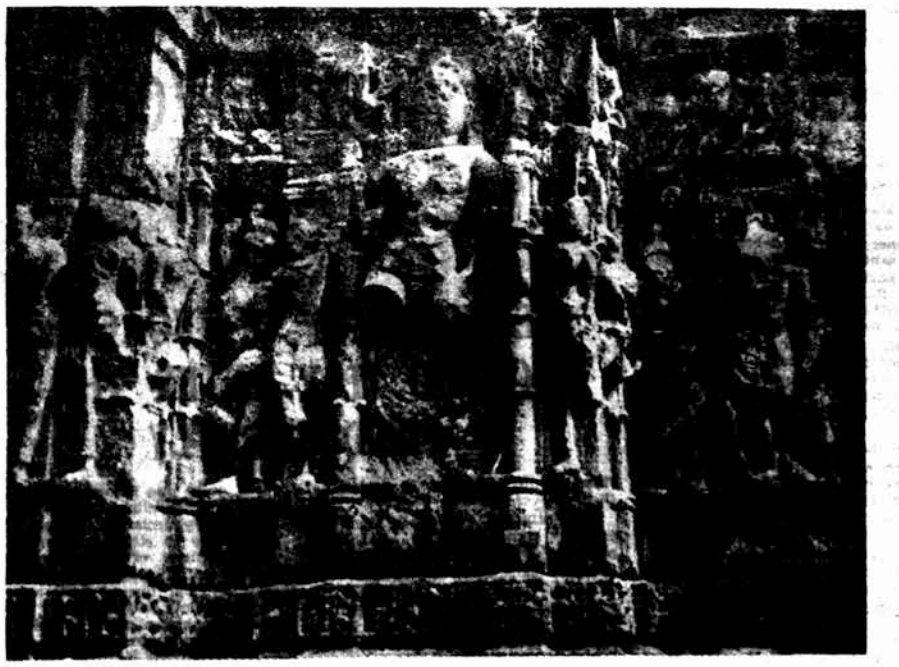
To the vast majority of Indians restoration of Somanath is symbolic of the sense of confidence in the self and the very idea of making Prabhas Patan, the centre of Indian cultural activities where students and research workers from all corners of the world can foregather is one that is bound to create immense popular interest as along with the installation ceremony an All-India Sanskrit conference is also scheduled to be held under the presidentship of His Highness the Rajpramukh of Travancore-Cochin.

This occasion provides a golden opportunity for all those desiring to be present on the day as the Mahajan of Veraval has undertaking to make necessary arrangements for the influx at least of 50,000 visitors and has assured the organisers of their capacity to entertain nearly a lakh of pilgrims.

The food problems will also be solved by setting up a canteen on the lines of the one now being run in Delhi and designed to give meals without impairing the rationing system or straining the country's reserves by providing delicious menu of non-rationed articles. The supervision will be from the All-India women's food council under the guidance of Shrimati Lilavati Munshi.

The organisers are also in touch with a number of travel agents who have undertaken to make arrangements to handle all traffic proceeding to Veraval which is the railway station from which Prabhas Patan is only four miles by road.

Those travelling by air can go to Keshod from where a railway trolly service will take them to Veraval. A. P. Syndicate.



Even battered sculpture on the outside walls of the temple gives an idea of the exquisite work that was executed.

A pleasant view of the architecture of the north-eastern corner of the Parvati temple.

FIRST OPPOSITION TO INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

By P.C. Roy Choudhury

ALMOST immediately after the Indian National Congress was born as an institution, there were forces of opposition, and within the first few years of the Congress movement creating for itself a tremendous hold on the educated public in India, it had also provoked the opposition forces to combine into an organised party headed by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and others. This opposition move was backed by the private and official influence of the Anglo-Indian community, and at times by some of the hard-boiled British administrators.

The opposition camp took upon itself to preach through a section of the press in England that the Indian people were not in sympathy with the demands of the Congress and that the Congress had been trying to bring the Government into contempt. So strong was the opposition move at one time that the liberty of the Press sympathetic to the Congress or to the popular demands was threatened. In this campaign a certain section of the official and European elements had also joined.

By the time the third session of the Indian National Congress was held in Madras, there was a considerable force in the Oppositionist party, and thanks to Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, there was a great attempt to describe the Congress institution as a Hindu body. It is however remarkable that inspite of all this propaganda the third session of the Indian National Congress was presided over by the great Badruddin Taiabji and was attended by a considerable number of Mohamadan delegates from all parts of India.

British Hand In It

A reference could be made to some of the pungent criticisms in the British Press regarding the Congress. St Jame's Gazette hailed Sir Syed Ahmad Khan as "one of the leading Mohamedan gentleman and landowner of Upper India. When the Mutiny burst, Syed Ahmad Khan was enabled to save the life of a number of Englishmen and women. From that day, Syed Ahmad Khan has remained one of our truest friends. At the same time, he has never ceased his efforts to promote the welfare of his own countrymen, specially those of his own faith. A strict Mohamedan gentleman, though without the least of bigotry, he says that if Mohamadanism in India is to hold its own, it must be equipped with intellectual weapons and training of the day. The foundation of a large Mohamadan College for the education of the upper classes of Mohamadans is due to him."

"What Sir Syed Ahmed says is this:—"It is time that we Mohamadans should assert ourselves. These Bengali Baboos, clever as they are, never ruled India yet; and if they want to rule us, the descendants of men who fought and ruled under Moghal Emperors, they are mistaken".

"The Government of India has hitherto for the most part dealt fairly with all classes. Lord Ripon, indeed a kindly man, but weak and impractical, did no little mischief; but we can afford to forget this, if we only resolve to keep a better lookout in future, We must not be talked down by those Bengalis. They are not the nation and can never be the nation."

"Divide And Rule"

THE TIMES had something more bitter to say:—"Both the Bengali and the Bengali's admirers in this country have forgotten the fact that India is a country made of races which we found in a state of continual welfare, and which only a firm hand prevents from gratifying their traditional feuds. ..... The Mohamadans would see themselves practically deprived of the share of Government to which their position and influence entitle them, and they, would find their condition intolerable....Sir Syed Ahmad's address is on the whole, an important political event. It shows that the Mohamadans are waking up to the sense that they are not making the best of their advantages on their capacities.....We welcome a sign that Mohamadan loyalty of which the Nizam and the other Princes have recently afforded so brilliant an example, is assertaining itself as a counter-poise to Bengali factiousness".

These sentiments expressed by the Times so far back as 1888 have a very common familiarity to those who have followed the current events in the last two decades. The great idea of "Divide and Rule" and exciting the Mohamadans against the Hindoos were seized with alacrity by the ruling power. In 1888 immediately after the third session of the Indian National Congress was held in Madras, the Morning Post wrote, "The agitation in short, is an agitation founded and carried on by the Baboo".

Just at that time, Nawab Mehdi Rasan Fatah Nawab Jung wrote a letter in "St. James Gazette" reopening the discussion on the subject of the political attitude of the landlords of India towards the British Government and the English race respectively. He was of the considered opinion along with Sir Syed Ahmad that great dangers attended the premature spread of radical ideas in India. He however had the frankness to say:—"The sentimental cause of our alienation for the purpose of the National Congress is what I must admit to be

(Continued on page 21)

"The Bigger Question For Western Peace."

Fitzpatrick in 'The St. Louis Post Dispatch.'

New Atomic Weapons In Sight

'DEATH SAND', RADIOACTIVE CLOUD MAY ENTER THE FIELD SHORTLY

UNITED STATES ARMY commanders have been alerted against an eerie new kind of atomic warfare. At any moment it may emerge from the laboratory, and make its debut in combat, writes Alden P. Armagnal in Popular Science."

It's called "RW"—short for radiological warfare. It uses atomic weapons other than the A-bomb, such as "death sand" and "radioactive clouds".

A 12-page Department of the Army study, "Radiological Warfare," briefs commanding officers on how it may be used. Recently printed in 'Officers' Call," an official Army publication issued monthly for their information, it's the most detailed report on RW made public to date. Here are its high-lights, plus some from other sources.

Name the countries that have atomic piles, and you've listed those that could wage RW—the U. S., Canada, England, France, and Russia.

For any pile will furnish the needed radioactive materials, or RW agents. Just as tracers are made for research, common materials like chalk and washing soda may be put in a pile and made radioactive for use as RW agents. Also suitable are radioactive fission products, the "ashes" recovered from a pile's spent fuel rods.

The radioactive materials come from the pile both as red, white, and black powders in aluminum cans; and as bottlefuls of solutions. They are so radioactive that a large amount would melt metal container.

"Death Sand"

Likeliest way of using these materials in war, the Army study foresees, is to sow the ground with radioactivity.

They could be tossed over an enemy target from planes in the form of a dust or liquid spray. Settling on the earth, an invisible radioactive film would imperil all who walked over it with penetrating gamma rays from an RW agent like radiocobalt, a radium substitute.

To spread it, Prof. Hans Thirring of Vienna proposes drying a solution of the RW agent upon sand, or metal powder. Naming the preparation "death sand", he calls it "the lightest and most transportable of all weapons of mass destruction."

Airplanes for "death-sand" attacks could resemble those used for crop dusting and spreading fertilizer from the air. A British plane for the latter purpose has dropped five tons of chemicals in a single experimental flight.

To protect occupants from the cargo's radioactivity a death-sand plane would need heavy shielding. (After calculating its weight, one scientist suggested dropping the shielding instead of the RW agent on the enemy!) But shielding could be omitted if crewless planes, under radio control from accompanying aircraft, laid the sand.

Troops in an area sprinkled with death sand will have no choice but to get out.

Those who remain will receive a fatal dose in anywhere from a few hours to several weeks, depending on the intensity of the radioactivity.

Like victims of A-bomb radiation, they will suffer nausea, loss of hair, anemia, and hemorrhages. But those who flee at once will suffer no ill effects.

Military Uses

RW has novel military possibilities. An invader could be forced by a death-sand attack to withdraw exposed troops from a beachhead, for example, and prevented from building up his forces to break out of defenders' encircling lines.

In a stalemate on a battlefront, RW could compel enemy troops to abandon a key position, permitting a breakthrough. Attackers advancing rapidly across the contaminated area would not be harmed by its radioactivity. (Conversely, a radioactive belt that could be crossed swiftly would be useless defensively.)

RW attacks on war-production and transportation centres could make an enemy evacuate factories, railroad yards, ports, and adjacent living areas, without demolishing them—and, the Army study declares, "with results comparable to strategic bombing."

Radioactivity of RW agents will die out after a time, depending on the particular one used. By choosing one suitable half life, an attacker could make an area uninhabitable for whatever period suited his purpose —only briefly, if he expected to capture and occupy it himself.

Quantity Problem

What quantities of RW agents would be needed? An Army example assumes 430 pounds would cover an area like New York City's. Compared to the 10 pounds of pile products shipped yearly from Oak Ridge, the figure is huge, but not fantastic.

"Radioactive clouds" are a wholly different RW possibility. A low-level A-bomb burst is known to leave a deadly cloud of ray-emitting particles floating in the air. Could RW apparatus, too, create lethal airborne clouds in the open? If so, they would act as "a particularly vicious form of poison gas"—the phrase is taken from the famous Smyth Report—and serve similar purposes in close-range combat.

Casualties would result from inhaling the particles in the air. Lodging in the lungs, they would get in their lethal work at close range, and hence could emit only short-range alpha or beta rays. Some materials that do this, such as plutonium and radioactive calcium and yttrium, are among the most dangerous that can get into the body. Gas masks for protection would need filters able to strain out the particles. Otherwise the air couldn't be breathed and oxygen-fed respirators would be needed.

How to produce radioactive clouds can be described. For they've actually been made in the laboratory, in non-military and therefore non-secret experiments.

Rats were exposed to miniature radioactive clouds to explore health hazards of inhaling the particles, by Dr. Richard Abrams and his associates at the Argonne National Laboratory. Novel ways they devised to make the clouds are described in a report awaiting publication.

They contrived mechanical gadgets, resembling insect guns and perfume atomizers, that sprayed clouds of radioactive dusts and solutions. They exploded thin foil of radioactive metals, such as plutonium, with powerful electric currents. But their most interesting method was an explosion of chemicals.

The experimenters removed the glass shell from a midget photo flash bulb, and used a radioactive solution to impregnate its combustible charge, consisting of zirconum metal and potassium chlorate and perchlorate. Ignited in a closed chamber, this filled the air with floating radioactive particles, which took effect on rats nearby.

Atomic Artillery

Can similar chemicals serve as a filling for RW shells, bombs, and rockets? Gen. J. Lawton Collins U. S. Army Chief of Staff, recently cited the possibility of "an artillery piece that would fire an atomic weapon." Some took it that he meant shooting an A-bomb from a gun—but "atomic artillery" for RW seems more plausible.

Those are the possible arms and methods of RW. Its military value remains a big question mark until it is tried.

RW has glaring military drawbacks, like its delayed-action casualty effect. Even a lethal dose doesn't knock out radiation victims at once. At Hiroshima, several Japanese soldiers fatally exposed to Abomb rays marched 20 miles with full packs the next day, although all were dead six weeks later. So a soldier who has "had it" from RW may still be a dangerous customer.

But RW's unique characteristics could give it a place in warfare. And it could be used especially effectively against those unaware of its limitations, as a psychological terror weapon. As the Army study puts it, "Radiological warfare, once a favourite subject for writers of science fiction, has passed into the realm of sober possibility."

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

BYWAYS OF PHILATELY:

Two Bright Boys Made Their Own Postmarks

PRIVATE enterprise is a wonderful thing, but when individualism and the desire to be different drives stamp collectors to "roll their own", governments are apt to take an extremely dim view of the matter. Even "locals" and "postmasters' stamps" and other such philatelic bric-a-brac that have been manufactured from time to time have, although they often fetch fabulous prices in the open market, been eventually disowned by the recognised authority and ultimately superceded by regular issues.

Some of the men who produced private issues did so in competition with the Post, and one good effect was to show up the shortcomings of the official service and thus cause an improvement in conditions. Other men have gone off at a tangent and produced absolutely fictitious labels that have been meant to serve no other purpose than to fool the gullible collector. These bogus labels often cropped up in the days when philately was only an infant.

"Home Made" Cachet

FROM stamps to cancellations is but a step. To the sane and sober non-collector it must seem more than a trifle peculiar that anyone should want to take perfectly good unused stamps and deface them. This is exactly what a couple of enterprising dealers did in England some years ago. They got together a nice selection of chops and, working with commendable zeal, soon had a complete set of "Coronation" first day covers! The fraud was detected and there was the very devil to pay, the culprits bieng lucky to get off with a comparatively light sentence of imprisonment.

Collecting of fancy "cachets" is all the rage in certain quarters, and one young chap in the United States had the brilliant—if strictly illegal—idea of making his own cancellation. Filled with love for his fellow man he sent a copy of this masterpiece gratis to the editor of a well known stamp magazine in England.

The latter was so impressed with this work of art that he asked his correspondent for some news about it. The bland reply was that the youngster was so fed up with what he termed the inartistic efforts of the post office that he had decided to design a decorative postmark and cancel off his requirements.

Several countries have produced what are known as precancels for the use of large firms who post letters in bulk. Precancels are sold to the bulk consumer ready postmarked. The latter merely has to affix them on letters etc. and post them, the Post Office staff being saved the unpleasant duty of stamping thousands of items. But though the average collector looks askance at precancels, with the result that they generally fetch much less than copies with a conventional postmark there are specialised groups, in America and elsewhere, that wax eloquent over them There is even a catalogue devoted solely to these stamps, some of the scarcer varieties being fairly high priced items.

Bogus Precancels

America has employed the precancel for many years, not only in the continental United States but in Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone. Though some of these are "Bureau" prints — printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington — others are precancelled locally by means of handstamps, and obviously these 'locals' are much more valuable than the widely used stamps from the larger cities. About thirty-five years ago, a bright lad in Philadelphia decided to cash in on their scarceness.

He procured some rubber types and began to print off complete sets of precancels from 1c to a dollar. These were supposed to be used at Agana, in Guam. When he 're'eased' these in the States, precancel fans fell over each other trying to acquire the 'rarities'. Business boomed to such an extent that the ambitious one refitted the types and produced an altogether different variety.

But this sort of racket can't go on for ever. One day the boys from headquarters paid a visit and there were plenty of blushes among the "experts" when they realised they had been well and truly "had". And by a kid of 14 or 15! The one who seemed to get the worst of the bargain was the boy's father, who, poor man, had to refund the price to all his son's customers. The kid by the way, being a minor got away with only a severe telling off!

Technicalia

United States precancels are fairly common, and may be found scattered in most collections The "cancel" is actually an overprint applied at the press before the stamp is issued, but while most overprints change the status of a stamp in some way or other, the precancel is actually a postmark, nothing is applied AFTER a stamp is affixed to a letter. A precancel is ALREADY postmarked when it is put on mail. The "meter mark" is gradually supplanting the precancel. The meter mark is that device which can be seen on correspondence posted from large offices in this country. It is generally printed in red.

Beginners tend to be confused by precancels, and are puzzled when they fail to discover the "overprints" in the catalogue. The last paragraph shows why are not catalogued But be careful Some of the stamps of the United States were overprinted 'Kans' and 'Nebr'. Those are regular overprints and NOT precancels and were applied to stamps to prevent the re-use in other states of stocks lopted from Kansas and Nebraska. These two instances are easily recognisable. The precancel proper usually consists of the name of a town between two thick bars.

France has a fairly common precancel reading 'affrancht' while Belgium also has items that are easily met with As a sideline, the collection of precancels is well worth while since the individual overprints are not only interesting, but much neater than postmarks and—most important of all—cheaper than "postmarked" stamps.

Strictly Wholesale!

THE recent "wedding" commemoratives of Persia have been issued in fairly limited quantities. Appears to be in the neighbourhood of something over a hundred thousand level sets. Not more than ten sets were sold to any individual, though some sort of special exception seems to have been made in the case of the Aga Khan, who is supposed to have bought 15,000!

I know that the Aga Khan is a man of multifarious interests, but I certainly did not know that stamp collecting was one of them. But if King Farouk collects mint U.S. in sheets, there appears to be no reason for the Aga Khan not following suit with Iranian "nuptials"! News is from Zumstein (Berne), via "Stamp Mirror" (London).

Israel's New Bond Drive

THREE new labels have been issued by the State of Israel. A set of two honours the third anniversary of the establishment of the State, the stamps being a 15 pr. brown-red and a 40 pr. dark blue. The stamps have been designed by O. Wallish, and illustrate sites where important battles were fought for liberation of Israel. The 15 pr. denomination shows Metsudat Yesha, formerly called Nebi Yosha, a town in Upper Galilee. The 40 pr. has a view of Hakastel, a township founded two thousand years ago by the Romans. Hakastel guards the approaches to Jerusalem, and both at this place and at Matsudat Yesha, there were scenes of bloody fighting before the town fell to Israel a couple of years ago.

Printing in photo-lithography is by Lewin-Epstein, Bat Yam, and the stamps come in sheets of fifty, with ornamental tabs in the sheet margins. Perforated 14, the stamps will be released some time in May..

STAMP FOR BOND DRIVE

Due soon is a single specimen of 80 pr. denomination to be issued in aid of a drive for Independence Bonds. This reddish-brown stamp was designed by Abram Games of London, and is printed in sheets of fifty. Israel is raising a $500,000,000 bond issue as part of a three year plan to "develop and consolidate" the economy of the State for the purpose of enabling it to "receive and absorb" some 600,000 more Jews. The proceeds of the loan are proposed to be utilised for the expansion of the productive capacity of the country. The design of the new stamps, features a youth holding up some sort of symbolic framework—presumably the "economy of Israel" which the loan is meant to boost!

Far be it from me to say what the Jews should issue in the way of stamps, but I think that collectors will be quite pleased if the presses are now given a slight rest. Ancient coins, various birds and symbolic imagery from the ancient past have all been pressed into use. So far so good, but Israel would do well to remember that once the novelty of a new country wears off, stamp collectors are apt to be bored to death with an unending flood of new issues produced on flimsy pretexts.

There's one other thing. If the stamps are intended for propaganda purposes, could they not be printed in a language other than Hebrew? There can be such a thing as carrying nationalism to lengths where its purpose is utterly defeated. The Russians have done it. The Jews need not follow in their footsteps.

Highlights From The 'Carol' Sale

THE fact that Monaco intends to reserve a special "Court of Honour" for the exhibition of collections belonging to royalty reminds me that there are precious few royal collectors left these days. King Carol of Rumania—ex-king, that is—has just sold some of his gems through Harmer Rooke's at New York, probably thinking it was high time that he converted the almighty stamp into the almighty dollar. Among the world famous rarities to be sold was the 3 skillings banco error of colour, which has left for the shores of Europe. The prices for some other choice pieces are given below.

SWEDEN. 1891 Oscar II error of colour, brown instead of blue green, (Cat. £180) fetched dol. 1,025.

SWEDEN. 1879 20 ore vermillion,—"Tretio" for "Tjugo"—(Cat. £150) realised dol. 360.

SPAIN. 1850 6 reale blue. (Cat. £22) fetched dol. 975.

SPAIN. 1851 2 reale red (Cat £225) realised dol. 775.

GREAT BRITAIN. Edward VII "I.R. 10/- (Cat. £2,000) Realisation was dol. 3,400.

GREAT BRITAIN. Jubilee "Prussian Blue". Mint pair. (Cat. £150 for single) realised dol. 650.

PEAK PRICES

MOST of the prices given above are well over "cat" and show more than anything else just how great is the dearth of really first rate material on the market. Prime classics in prime condition can each and every time be guaranteed to fetch peak prices There are two rather obvious discrepancies The first is the 6 real Spain of 1850 which realises ten times catalogue Considering that few stamps of the era remain in pristine condition, and knowing that the connoisseur is content with nothing short of perfection the vast increase over "cat" is perhaps understandable.

The other case is the Edward VII "I.R." this 10. At one time this was just about the rarest stamp—normally issued—in Great Britain But with the finding of the block of nine of this rarity some years ago, there is little reason for the catalogue quotation to be 2,000 pounds. As a matter of fact this particular block was purchased by Stanley Gibbons themselves in the neighbourhood of 9,000 pounds, or a thousand pounds each for the much scarcer "raised stop" variety The realisation of 3,400 dollars is just about the correct market quote at the present moment

There is one point worth mentioning: the differences in the price levels of New York and London. This is best shown by the "Prussian Blue" error of the Silver Jubilee. A mint Single of this rarity catalogued at £150 brought £125 at a recent London auction of H. R. Harmer's. This same stamp IN PAIR fetched only the equivalent of £126 at the King Carol sale in New York. Only goes to show that stamps are always more popular in their country of origin!

Farouk Wants To Sell

Incidentally, news is to hand that King Farouk of Egypt plans to sell his vast whole world collection the bulk of which was formed by his late father King Fouad, one of the foremost philatelists of his time. The sale will be undertaken by one of the largest wholesale houses in America. J and H. Stolow, and the five days fixed for it should be a philatelic highlight of the current year. May 14th to 19th is fixed for the sale, which will offer the huge accumulation broken up into 5,600 lots.

According to the Stolow blurb, this sale will be one of the most important ever held. Till the final realisations are out, this statement is fairly open to doubt, for the simple reason that some of the sales in the recent past have been colossal. The king did not stick to the classics. And he has evidently been bitten by the "mint sheet" craze, considering that one of the main items in the sale is going to be a bulk lot of recent United States commemoratives in full sheets. Quite a nest-egg!

PUBLIC NOTICES

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY
ENGINEERING COLLEGE.
BANARAS

Admission in Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineering leading to B.Sc. (Engineering) Degree.

THE NEXT SESSION starts on the 16th July, 1951. The course covers four years in the college and one year on Practical Training in a recognised workshop. APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION ON PRESCRIBED FORM AVAILABLE IN THE ENGINEERING COLLEGE OFFICE UPTO 20-5-51, ON RECEIPT OF A CROSSED POSTAL ORDER FOR RUPEES THREE ONLY, PAYABLE TO THE BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY, WILL BE RECEIVED UPTO 30TH MAY 1951.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATION — Intermediate or equivalent examination with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics with a minimum of 50 per cent marks in each subject. Age limit 21 years. Students appearing at the Intermediate or equivalent examination with above subjects, may also apply. Students have to reside in the University Hostels. Monthly expenses including lodging, boarding and tuition fees come to about Rupees One hundred only. Full details of the course including syllabuses etc. will be found in the copy of the Revised Regulations which will be forwarded by Registered Post on receipt of Rs 1/8/-. The money for the Revised Regulations may be sent by money order or postal order. Stamps will not be accepted.

If the amount for Application form or Regulation is sent by Money Order, the full address of the remitter and full details of requirements should be written in the M.O. Coupon.

(9772)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
CENTRAL STANDARDS OFFICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for some posts of Mechanical Senior Draftsmen in Scale Rs. 300-20-400 in the Central Standards Office for Railways. The posts are permanent but are being filled temporarily for the present. The candidates appointed against these posts will be on probation for one year and after that will be considered for permanent absorption together with other staff already employed in the office. Candidates must be graduates in Mechanical Engineering of a recognized Engineering College or of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers or possess qualifications accepted as equivalent to a Degree. Preference will be given to those who have experience in Design and/or Drawing Office or have an aptitude for Research Work. The candidates must be below 30 years of age.

2. The applicants already in Government Service (Central or States Governments) must submit their applications through the Heads of their departments.

3. The selected candidates will be called for interview and test in New Delhi for making a final selection. They will have to travel at their own expense. The finally selected candidates will be posted either in New Delhi or at Chittaranjan and will get other allowances according to rules.

4. Applications with true copies of testimonials and a brief statement of career and experience should reach the Deputy Chief Controller of Standardization Incharge, Central Standards Office for Railways, New Delhi by 31st May 1951.

(135)

WOMAN, The Master-Piece
(Illustrated); Rs. 2/-, Latest book by C. H. Rai, Author of: Marriage Technique (10th Ed.) Rs. 3/-; Wedding Night Ans. 12/-; Prematurity, Husband's Problem Rs. 3/-; Birth Control Guide Rs. 1/4; From your Bookseller or:
RAI INSTITUTE, POONA 4.

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To be paid in advance

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Pass M. A. (Economics, Politics) privately. Matrics can pass Inter Arts/Commerce in one year. Grover's Correspondence College, Post Box: 372, New Delhi.

(97)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and stockists for our imitation jewellery on Rs. 300/- to Rs. 500/- salary P.M. and commission. Write for sample and Free terms. Modern Jewellers, Opposite Golebagh, Amritsar.

(74)

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

SUNDAY, May 6
Hindu: Chaitra Vad 30, 2007.
Muslim: Rajjab 29, 1370.
Parsi: Adar 6, 1320.
Sunrise 6-08 a.m., Sunset 7-02 p.m.
Hightide —, 12-34, Lowtide 05-46, 18-26

Today's Engagements

'C' WARD VIDYARTHI MANDAL: Education exhibition at Halai Lohana, Mahajan Wadi, Thakurdwar Road 4 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Buddhas of Compassion", Jehangir Wadia Bldg., 6-15 p.m.

PRIVATE MOTOR DRIVERS UNION: Annual general meeting. Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Rd 10 a.m.

MUSIC AT PARSI COLONY: There will be a programme of orchestral music at Parsi Colony Dadar, by the Municipal Welfare Orchestra, from 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

THANKS-GIVING MASS

The Catholic staff of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Sentinel" will hold their annual thanksgiving mass at the Pro-Cathedral of Holy Name, on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

A reception will be held in the Convent Hall adjoining the Church after the service.

POSSESSION OF FOODGRAINS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

From 13th May 1951, the "normal quantity" of an essential article that could be possessed by a foodgrains ration permit holder without a licence under the Essential Articles Restricted Acquisition and Possession Order" 1943 in the Bombay Rationed Area has been reduced from 5 seers per unit to 2½ seers per unit.

It would, therefore, be illegal for a holder of a rationed food grains permit to have any essential article in excess of this "normal quantity" without a licence under that Order.

A permit-holder who has excess stock of any essential article should immediately apply to the Rationing Officer of his Ward for obtaining the necessary licence. The Notification has been published in the Bombay Gazette Part I-Extraordinary of 4th May 1951.

ARMS LICENCES FOR CROP PROTECTION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has directed that the arms licences in form XIX for the protection of crops and cattle should be made valid for the whole taluka or the district as the case may be. Hitherto, such a licence used to be valid for the village or villages in the immediate vicinity of the licencee's holdings.

Delhi Textile Talks

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, Minister for Law and Civil Supplies, Government of Bombay will leave Bombay for Delhi on May 7, by night plane to attend the Textile Conference convened there by the Government of India.

AMENDING INDIA'S CONSTITUTION

Manufacturers' Body's Appeal To Centre

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Working Committee of the All India Manufacturers' Organisation has expressed "grave concern" over the proposal for amendment of some of the Articles of Indian Constitution dealing with fundamental rights. The Committee particularly referred to Articles 19 and 31 relating to the rights of freedom of speech and property respectively.

In a telegram to the Government of India the Committee said that such a move would give rise to unnecessary doubts and suspicion in the minds of the public in regard to their rights, security and privileges. It felt that it would also upset investment markets and industrial progress and make increasingly difficult for capital to be invested in industrial undertakings.

The Committee drew the attention of the Government to Clause 392 of the Constitution which gives necessary power to amend the Constitution intended to deal with temporary provisions and does not authorise the revision of the Constitution itself. The Committee therefore urged the Government not to rush through such proposals without eliciting public opinion or to abandon them.

SHANKARA JAYANTI

Shankara Jayanti will be celebrated from today up to the 13th inst. at the special mantap erected at Shrinivas Building, Matunga G.I.P. Mr. A. S. Bharatan General Manager, P.T.I. will inaugurate the celebrations at 8-30 tonight.

400 TOLAS OF OPIUM SEIZED

One Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An attempt to smuggle a large quantity of opium was foiled by the Railway Police.

The police on suspicon searched the luggage of a passenger, Hamidali Asgarali who arrived by the Flying Rance at the Bombay Central Station yesterday, and 400 tolas of opium was found in one of the trunks carried by the passenger.

The police placed Asgarali under arrest.

In a raid carried out at Padmabai Wadi, Dadar, the Prohibition Intelligence Section, Bombay Police, discovered four working stills. A large quantity of illicit liquor and wash was seized. No arrests have made as the stills were unattended.

Assam Anti-Red Drive: 258 Arrested

GAUHATI, May 5 (PTI): Two hundred and fifty-eight persons have been arrested so far by the Assam police in their drive against "Communists and subversive elements" in north Kamrup district and the adjacent Dhubri and Mangaldai sub-divisions of Goalpara and Darrang districts.

Plea For United Karnataka

HUBLI, May 4 (PTI).

Mr S. Yelamalli, President of the Karnataka Chamber of Commerce, Hubli, today urged the immediate formation of a "United Karnataka Province" with the "undisputed areas" to satisfy "the long standing and legitimate aspirations of Kannadigas".

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, May 6.
BOMBAY

244 metres—7-30 a.m. Mangal Prabhat. 7-40 Programme Summary. 7-45 Bharatkumar Pathak, L. G. songs. 8-15 Narayanrao Vyas, Todi. 11 As in Bombay B. 11-45 Dattoba Tawde Devgandhar. 12-15 For Women. 13-10 K. R. Jadhav, Shahnai. 13-40 The Week's Programmes. 13-45 Sunday Prom. 17-30 Dattoba Tawde, Thumri. 18-10 K. R. Jadhav, Shahnai. 18-30 Narayan Rao Vyas, Marwa. 19-00 Patralekha Pandit and Party, G. Chorus songs. 19-10 Local Announcements. 19-20 Air Quartet. 19-30 Dattoba Tawde, Jogan Bani. 19-45 For Industrial Workers. 20-30 Azimkhan. Sitar. 20-45 Patralekha Pandit and Party, G. Chorus songs. 21-15 Karnatic music. 21-45 Ad Libitum. 21-55 Musical Interlude. 22 Richard Strauss.

VARIATIONS: 7-30 a.m. Mangal Prabhat. 8 K. R. Jadhav, Shahnai. 8-45 G. J. Watve, Bhavgeet. 11 Tare Sitare. 11-40 Jhunjarrao. 13 C. J. Watve, Kusumagraj. 13-30 Asan Meerani, l. h. songs. 13-50 Hirabai Barodekar vocal music. 17-30 Gamat Jamat. 18-00 Bhavgeet. 18-30 For the Villages, Marathi. 18-50 For the Villages, Kannada. 20-15 G. J. Watve, Kusumagraj. 20-30 Navin Chitra. 20-45 Replies to Listeners' Letters. 21-00 Asan Meerani, L. H. songs. 21-30 Radio Trailer, Marathi. 21-45 Narayanrao Vyas, Bageshri. 22-15 Hirabai Barodekar, Vocal music.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 metres-326.1 metres—8-30 a.m. Dinshah H. Vimadalal, Khayal 9 Programme in Gujarati for Children. 18-20 Bhailal Shah, Bjajano. 18-30 Rural listeners. (Baroda only). 18-30 Locals. (Ahmedabad only). 19-00 D. H. Vimadalal, Thumri. 19-15 Bhailal Shah, Jagdeep. 19-30 Industrial Programme. (Ahmedabad only). 19-30 Locals. (Baroda only). 19-35 Dadra, Ghazal (Baroda only). 20-00 D. H. Vimadalal, Khayal. 20-30 Apni Pasandgi. (Baroda only). 20-30 Music of India (Ahmedabad only). 21-15 Bhailal Shah, G. songs. 21-30 D. H. Vimadalal, Khayal.

GOA

31.22 m.—08-00 Hindi film music. 09-30 AIR music. 09-45 Music by AIR. 10-00 Cavalcade of music. 10-30 Tropicana. 10-45 Pipes of melody. 11-10 Week's ten top tunes. 12-00 Meet the band. 12-30 p.m. Voice of prophecy. 01-00 Request prog. 02-00 Hindi request prog.. 03-00 Hindi film music. 04-00 Salon serenade. 04-30 AIR concert hall. 5-00 Through listening glass. 05-30 Back to bible.

CEYLON

7-15 a.m. Its a Good Day. 7-30 BBC News. 7-45 Star of Today. 8 Sunday Serenade. 8-15 Voice of Prophecy. 8-45 Round Up Time. 9 Swap Shop. 9-30 Your Choice. 10-30 Jazz Record Shop. 11 Hindi Programmes. 12 Music for Lunch. 12-30 p.m. RAF Band. 1 Close down. 5 Hindi programme. 6-30 The Lipton Show (Hindi). 7 Down Harmony Lane. 7-15 Four Stars and a Starlet. 7-30 Radio Jig Saw. 8 Famous Tenors. 8-30 Melody Tours (Spins). 9 Concert Hall of the Air. 9-30 The Voice of Prophecy. 10 The Day is Ending. 10-15 Close down.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE:

6 a.m. Radio Theatre. 2-30 p.m. Festival Service. 3-15 BBC Northern Orchestra. 4 Week-End Sports Report. 4-15 Sandy Macpherson at the Theatre Organ. 5 English Magazine. 5-30 Calling all Forces. 6-45 Council of Europe. 7-50 Eric Winstone and his orchestra. 7-45 BBC Northern Orchestra. 9-45 Adventure in Folk songs. 11 In Town Tonight. 11-40 Home News From Britain.

EASTERN SERVICE: 7-30 p. m. Shakespeare Programme. 8 Haftaiwar Tabsera. 8-5 Aj Ki Tamsil. 8-20 Ap ke Jawab Men. 8-30 Bachchon ke Lie.

Hirabai On Air

Today All-India Radio, Bombay, will present two of its star broadcasters in Hirabai Barodekar and Narayanrao Vyas. Hirabai will sing at 1-50 p.m. and 10-15 p.m. (on Bombay B.) and Narayanrao Vyas at 8-15 a.m., 6-30 p.m. (on Bombay—A) and 9-45 p.m. on Bombay-B.

India And The World

Mr. M. Bhavnani, Chief Producer (Documentaries), Films Division, Government of India, who recently represented India on UNESCO Expert Committee for Films at Paris, will broadcast a short account of this meeting from All India Radio, Bombay, on May 7, at 9-15 p.m. in the programme "INDIA AND THE WORLD" on 244 and 41.44 metres.

Talk In Gujarati

Shri Utsava Parikh, Member, Legislative Assembly, Bombay, will broadcast a talk in Gujarati entitled "NAVA NAGARIKONI KELAVANI" (Training the New Citizens) from All India Radio, Bombay, on Monday (May 7) at 8-30 p.m. on 244 and 41.44 metres.

Today at 11-30 a.m. All-India Radio, Bombay will broadcast another one hour-play entitled "JHUNJARRAO" written by G. B. Dewal and adopted for radio by Kusumagraj alias V. V. Shirwadkar. The cast includes well-known film and stage stars Baburao Pendharkar, Vasant Thengadi Kusum Deshpande, Chittaranjan Kolhatkar, Usha Karve Dinanath Tukalkar and Balkoba Gokhale.

This can be heard on 353 and 31.41 metres.

World Situation Is Explosive

PERCY SPENDER CALLS FOR UNITY OF FREE NATIONS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. PERCY C. SPENDER, Australian Ambassador-designate to the United States and the author of the Colombo Plan, said here today that one of the cardinal principles of Australia's foreign policy was that countries which were placed more favourably economically should assist less fortunate nations.

The former Australian External Affairs Minister said that the "international situation was charged with the greatest dangers at the moment."

Mr. Spender who was accompanied by his wife arrived from Australia by the P. and O. liner R.M.S. "Himalaya" yesterday. They are proceeding to U. K. en route to the U. S. noon today.

Mr. Spender said that Australia believed that it was essential for freedom-loving democracies to build up their strength against possible aggression. He asserted that it should be made plain to "all concerned" that no reward shall be given to the aggressor or in other words there should be no appeasement.

"The foreign policy should be conducted upon the basis that we should not by word or act provoke any nation but use our strength wisely to defend free institutions." "These principles sum up the foreign policy of Australia," he added.

COLOMBO PLAN

Asked about the Colombo Plan Mr. Spender said that one of the purposes of the Plan was "to tie the neighbouring countries closer together and as the plan is developed there will be an increasingly closer association between nations such as India and Australia". Affirming his faith in the great role India was destined to play in world affairs, Mr. Spender said that he had the 'greatest admiration for Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru.'

Mr. Spender who was very reticent about the question of the Pacific Pact, however, stated that the security in the Pacific against aggression had been an important objective of the Australian foreign policy for a long time past.

"The recent announcement by President Truman is in our judgment a historic occasion as it brings closer to achievement the security against aggression which we seek."

On the question of Korean war and the Japanese peace treaty, Mr. Spender refused to be drawn into discussion.

Cow Protection Convention

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Cow Protection Societies headed by the Humanitarian League, meeting at a Convention here today, reiterated their faith in the prohibition of slaughter and "complete protection" of cows and their development.

The Convention declared its confidence in the Congress and requested it to include the programme of cow protection in its election manifesto.

The sponsors of the Convention have decided to convene an All-India Cow Protection Convention in Delhi this month.

Federation Of Bank Employees' Plea

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Federation of Bank Employees of Bombay, meeting here today, urged the Government of India to intervene effectively in the dispute between the Punjab National Bank and its striking employees by restoring the 'status quo' and compelling the employers to implement the provisions of the Bank Award.

2 Killed In Police Clash With Dacoits

INDORE, May 5 (PTI).

Two persons were killed in a police-dacoit encounter near Porsa in Bhind District on May 2, according to a report received here today.

The report says the encounter lasted three hours in which two of the dacoits were shot dead and a third one was arrested. Subsequently one more person belonging to the gang was apprehended.

NO DIRECTIVE ON PROHIBITION

Minister Denies Report

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Planning Commission could obviously not ask the Bombay Government to revise their Prohibition policy, said Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Bombay, in an interview today.

He added that there was no question of the Commission "giving us a snub", as they were fully cognisant of what their sphere was.

Only three bodies in the country, he said, were competent enough to give the Bombay Government a directive or advice to repeal Prohibition, namely, the Bombay Legislature, the Government of India, and the Congress.

The Planning Commission considered Bombay's multiple schemes and the resources with which to execute the same. In this process the effect of Prohibition on Bombay's financial resources was naturally discussed, but not even a hint, leave alone a snub, that Prohibition must be withdrawn was given, as reported in an English daily today.

PROHIBITION POLICY OF BOMBAY

Planning Commission Denies Press Report

NEW DELHI, May 5: A report has appeared in a certain section of the Press that the Planning Commission has advised the Government of Bombay to revise their prohibition policy and to utilise the excise revenue for implementing the State's development plans.

This report is incorrect and entirely without foundation. The Planning Commission has given no such advice to the Government of Bombay.

EX-MINISTERS' CASE

Advocate-General's Reply To Razvi

SECUNDERABAD, May 5, UPI: At the resumed hearing of the "ex-Ministers case" before the Special Judge, Mr. N. Kumarayya, the Advocate-General Mr. V. Rajaram Iyer today replying to the charge levelled against him by Syed Kasim Razvi of "tampering court documents" said that the charge was a clear attempt to "sidetrack the main issue and obtain adjournments". "It is also an attempt to sling must at me" he added.

Kasim Razvi raised preliminary objection regarding the court's jurisdiction to hear further arguments from the Advocate-General in the case and insisted that the issue relating to the "two charge sheets that are on the record" should first be settled.

The Advocate-General said that the charge sheet filed on 11th April 1950 was the original one and on that basis only so far the proceedings had been conducted. The court then decided that the charge sheet filed on the previous day would however be kept on record but would have no legal value.

Mr. A. A. Peerbhoy, Defence Counsel argued that the accused had an inherent right to cross-examine the Chief Investigating Officer, Mr. Dwarkanath in respect of the four absconding accused including Mir Laik Ali, and that in a conspiracy case like this it was all the more necessary to afford that privilege.

Arguments were not concluded when the court rose for the day.

PROF. BHANU PUNCHOLEY, G. D. ART., A.M., who has been appointed as Head of Applied Arts Department, in the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda? was until recently a Visiting Professor as also Chairman of the Board of Studies (for Drawing and Painting) in the Faculty of Fine Arts of the S. N. D. Thackersey University, Bombay. He was formerly, Officiating Superintendent of the Commercial Art Section of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and also for a number of years, a member of the Government of Bombay Board for Drawing and Higher Art Examinations.

Prof. Puncholey has from time to time held, various distinguished positions of responsibility, such as Principal, Advertising and Publicity Manager consultant, in the fields of Vocational Art Education and Advertising Arts, and has successfully executed various Art Commissions, in open competitions.

NO HELP GIVEN TO NETAJI'S FAMILY

CALCUTTA, May 5 (UPI): The wife of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose and his daughter Anita have received no help either from India Government or from the Congress, according to Mr. Aurobindo Bose, who told pressmen today that even if help had been offered, his auntie and sister Anita would have refused to accept any such help.

He added that the Bose family have taken charge of them and steps were being taken to bring them to India.

Sankara Jayanti

BOMBAY, Friday.

Sankara Mutt—Sankara Jayanti will be celebrated at the Mutt premises at Matunga from May 6 to May 13. The programme includes Vedanta Pravachanam by Acharya Venkateshwara Dikshitar in the morning and lectures by eminent scholars on the life and teachings of Sri Snakaracharya at night every day.

Day Temperatures Normal

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, May 5 (PTI).

The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday.

Thundershowers have been widespread in Assam and have occurred locally in sub-Himalayan West Bengal. A few thundershowers have also been reported from East Madhya Pradesh, South Deccan (Desh), Tamilnad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin.

Day temperatures were appreciably above normal in Gangetic West Bengal. They were appreciably below normal in North-West India, West Uttar Pradesh and East Madhya Pradesh.

Following is the weather chart.

Ahmedabad	99	77	0	0	—0.2
BOMBAY	92	80	0	0.3	+0.2
Calcutta	102	80	0	7.1	+3.3
Cuttack	103	80	0	4.6	+2.3
Delhi	98	74	0	3.0	+2.1
Indore	100	74	0	0.1	—0.1
Madras	99	81	0	3.7	+2.8
Mussoorie	68	57	0	4.9	+1.1
Mysore	..	70	0	4.0	+0.2
Nagpur	104	74	0	5.1	+1.8
Patna	103	75	0	0.2	—0.5
Poona	99	72	0	0	—0.7
Rajkot	99	75	0	0.1	....
Shillong	74	60	0.3	4.9	—3.9
Simla	70	55	0	6.7	+2.4

"The Bhikhaiji Palamkote Prizes"

The following nine Parsi-Zoroastrian candidates for the examinations held by the Trinity College of Music London, for the years 1948/50, have won prizes and medals, out of "The Bhikhaiji Limjibhai Palamkote Prizes" fund:—

1948:

LICENCIATE: Adi Jamset Gazder, (Calcutta Centre).

ASSOCIATE— Khorshed Hormasji Italia (Bombay Centre).

These two candidates have won cash prizes of £14 and £12 respectively, for passing L. T. C. L. & A. T. C. L. exams

1949:

FELLOWSHIP: Gool T. Divecha (Bombay Centre).

LICENCIATE: Khorshed Billimoria (Bombay).

LICENCIATE: Najir Rustom Tata (Bombay).

ASSOCIATE: Ketty Darabsha Sopariwala (Bombay).

ASSOCIATE: Jer Pramji Rustomji (Calcutta).

The above 5 candidates have cash won prizes and gold medals, thus: £16 for F. T. C. L., £14 for L. T C. L. and £12 for A. T. C. L.

1950:

LICENCIATE: Mani Pirojsha Shroff (Bombay).

ASSOCIATE: Coomie Rustom Limrigar, (Bombay).

The above two have won cash prizes and medals, £14 for L.T.C.L. and £ 12 for A. T. C. L.

Buddhist monasteries will be used as polling booths in Burma's first general election to be held in stages over the next seven months.

TRIBALS CLASH WITH PAKISTAN TROOPS

NEW DELHI, May 5 (UPI).

A NUMBER of clashes are reported by the Kabul Radio between Pakhtoon and Pakistan troops.

Quoting a Bakhtar news agency message from Gurwaik, the capital of the Central Pakhtoonistan, the Radio said that a party of Pakhtoons led by Abdul Hussain Khan, attacked a garden near Tiarja cantonment, where Pakistan troops were resting.

This resulted in a severe clash which lasted for one hour and ended when the Karachi troops fled away and took shelter in the cantonment. The Pakhtoons returned to their positions without suffering any losses.

Another clash occurred between the Pakhtoons and Pakistan troops near Chaman. The Pakhtoons are reported to have suffered no casualties.

The Pakhtoons have also blown up a bridge on the road leading to Wana.

Idols Of Hindu Gods Found

GAYA, May 5 (UPI): Two ancient images of Lord Vishnu and Lord Shiva were found here while washermen were digging a well.

Some enthusiastic local persons are organising further excavation expecting more finds.

Efforts are also being made to contact the archaeological department for help.

Pakistanis Violate Cease-Fire

KASHMIR BORDER INCIDENT

NEW DELHI, May 5, (UPI): The Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh said in a written answer in Parliament that an Indian patrol on the Suchetgarh sector of Jammu was fired upon by the enemy troops from across the border on April 4.

Giving details of the incident, the Defence Minister said that the patrol on that day saw about 15 Pakistan civilians cutting grass at a place, six miles south-east of Suchetgarh on the Indian side of the border. The latter stated running away on seeing the Indian patrol.

Simultaneously, small arms fire was directed at the Indian patrol from across the border, the firing lasted for about 15 minutes. There was no casualty.

DATES FOR POONA RACING SEASON

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Poona Racing season is due to commence towards the end of July and a programme for 12 days racing has been drawn up.

The following are the dates:—

POONA SUMMER RACES

1st Day—Saturday—28th July 1951.
2nd Day—Saturday—4th August 1951.
3rd Day—Saturday—11th August 1951.
4th Day—Wednesday (Independence Day)—15th August 1951. The Independence Cup

POONA RACES

1st Day—Saturday 18th August 1951. The Colts Trial Cup and The Fillies Trial Cup.
2nd Day—Saturday—25th August 1951. (Holiday) The Willingdon Cup.
3rd Day—Saturday—1st September 1951. The Southern Command Cup.
4th Day—Monday—3rd September 1951. (Holiday) The Monsoon Cup.
5th Day—Saturday—8th September 1951. (Holiday) The Gimcrack Stakes Cup.
6th Day—Saturday—15th September 1951. The Rajaram Chhatrapati Memorial Gold Cup.

POONA AUTUMN RACES

1st Day—Saturday—22nd September 1951.
2nd Day—Saturday—29th September 1951.

Women's National Hockey Tourney

NAGPUR, May 5 (PTI).

The Women's Hockey National Championship for the Lady Ratan Tata Trophy will be held in Simla towards the end of May or the beginning of June.

All affiliated Women's Hockey Associations have been asked to send in their entries before May 21, and a record number of entries is expected.

The Lady Ratan Tata trophy, which was reserved for women's hockey by the Indian Hockey Federation, has been transferred to the All-India Women's Hockey Association for their National Championship.

The Punjab Women's Hockey Association, which has been recently formed, will be affiliated to the A. I. W. H. A. shortly.

MADRAS TEAM FOR NATIONAL HOCKEY

MADRAS, May 5 (PTI).

The Madras State team to meet Orissa in the first round of National Hockey Championships on May 7 was announced here tonight as follows:—

GOAL: Francis; BACKS: Richtor (Captain) and Scanlon; HALF BACKS: Pannirselvam, Cotter and Royappan; FORWARDS: Rangadoss, Sivaprakasam, Govindswamy, Carr and Hurmat Ali.

GOAN SOCCER TOURNAMENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Goan Inter-Village soccer tournament commenced this evening at the Brabourne Stadium. Three matches were played and all were concluded decisively.

The following were the results:—

ANJUNA "B"—3 (Baptista Fernandes, Anthony Soares (2); TELEIGAO—2 (Francis D'Souza and Joseph Lopes.

ARPORA 2 (C. D'Souza and A. D'Souza); ALDONA—0

CANDOLIM—1 (D. Cardozo); NAVELIM—0.

MAMELUKE FANCIED FOR KENTUCKY DERBY

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, May 5, (UPA): Mameluke was the leading choice of the nation's sports writers to win the Kentucky Derby at Churchill Downs at about 22-00 GMT today.

The city was in such a high state of excitement that the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor virtually went unnoticed. The Royal couple got into town last night just as the city was reaching its traditional Derby eve peak. Jockey caps replaced hats, mint juice became the most popular drink and movie stars rubbed elbows with tobacco farmers.

The Derby field was cut to 21 when Bernwood and The Gins were scratched after an early threat of rain disappeared.

Two Big Upsets In Nadkarni Soccer

I. C. L. SUCCUMB TO ST. FRANCIS GOANS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

To St. Francis Goan's fell the proud distinction of being the first side to lower the colours of Bombay's soccer idols—India Culture League, this season, when they triumph by the odd goal in three in the replayed second round encounter of the Nadkarni Cup Football Tournament, which was played before a packed Cooperage crowd. Earlier another grand upset was witnessed when Asbestos Cement gained a solitary goal victory over Bombay Amateurs.

St. Francis Goans now meet Dockyard and Asbestos Cement meet G.I.P. Railway, the holders in the quarter-final round on May 7 and 8, respectively.

If this match served to bring out the best in both sides it certainly didn't from the point of soccer, but one thing is certain that St. Francis Goans have found for themselves and for Bombay football a new centre-forward Martins, who uses his brains to advantage, which very few players can do today.

Martins was responsible for both his side's goals. His deft placements and side tracking completely fooled the Culture League defenders Woodcock and Walter D'Souza. To aid Martins was a grand set of forwards. The wingers Ayres D'Souza and Assis Fernandes put across some might good centres and had the inner forwards possessed experience they may have given I.C.L. a bigger hiding.

NO GIANT KILLERS

St. Francis Goans do not possess, a side that are 'giant killers', but when the Massacre of the giants, starts, it is difficult to stop, just nervousness. To the credit of the winners it may be said that their custodian S. D'Costa, a mere substitute performed creditably to save his side at the right moment.

There is one reason only for the downfall of Culture League and that is bad play. Without Parab in the attack, the side felt like lost sheep, merely rambling about with the goal at the other end, but the wrong course being followed. Knowing that their opponents possessed a shaky custodian, they never dreamt of using long shots, which would have paid dividends.

The game was packed with thrills, being run at a fast pace. I.C.L. dominated and wasted, far, too many chances, especially penalty corners Francis Goans revelled in some few concentrated moves, that spelt danger on every count. Their team work was their secret to success. Defensive lapses on the part of I.C.L. were rather a sad sight.

GOANS SCORE

The match started with a big bang. St. Francis Goans opened their account from the kick-off. Centre forward Martins passed to right-inner John Fernandes, who beat Bhoja with a deft placement to the top of the net.

Five minutes later Laloo put his side of level terms of a lofted forward pass by Verghese, which out positioned the deep defenders of the Goans. The I.C.L. teams now wove patterns round the opposing defence, but pressure was relieved in the 20th minute when Martins again pushed the ball between two defenders, to position Assis Fernandes to score.

Again, the tide had turned, but this time I.C.L. were made to fight harder, and without success. Peter at left wing was the only effective forward, but he too failed. Both sides wasted chances now.

The teams were:—

ST. FRANCIS GOANS: S. D'Costa; J. Rodrigues, D. Britto; A. D'Sa, J. Coutinho, M. D'Costa; Ayres D'Souza, J. Fernandes, Martins, E. Fernandes A. Fernandes.

INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE:—Bhoja; Walter D'Souza, Woodcock; Raphael, Nagappa, Paul; Salvi, Verghese, H. Laloo, Thomas, Peter.

Referee: F. S. Gopalan.

ASBESTOS TRIUMPH

Though Asbestos Cement were only able to score a solitary goal their victory over Bombay Amateurs was fully deserved. They now enter the quarter-final round where they meet G.I.P. Railway the holders.

The first half proved rather even, with Amateurs securing more of the scoring chances. Asbestos then put in their W. formation to better use and it brought them the desired effect.

ABOOBAKER SHINES

Aboobaker (Jr) as centre forward did most of the damage. He spreadeagled the Amateurs defence through sporadic raids, and between himself and the two inners, a complete crack up of the opposing defence was caused.

It was also a good day for the Asbestos defence. They cleared first time and their early tackling prevented the opposing forwards from settling down. Goalkeeper Sanjiva of Amateurs was the most outstanding player on the field. He delighted with his spectacular saves, but poor judgment is a weakness with him.

The all important goal was scored in the eight minute of the second half by Bhaskaram, the left-inner. A good centre by Nathan from the right was miscollected by the goalkeeper, who clased with Aboobaker, the ball rolled to Bhaswkaram and he banged it home.

The teams were:—

ASBESTOS CEMENT:—George; Rebeiro, Aboobaker (Sr); Johnson, Shivaram, Kenneth; Nathan, Das, Aboobaker (Jr), Bhaskaram, Narayan.

BOMBAY AMATEURS:—Sanjiva; Waghela; N. Puthran; Krishna, Uchil, Aithappa; Ishwar Rao, V. K. Mendon, Sheshappa, Fernandes, Salvador.

Referee:—L. R. Natarajan.

SUMMERSGIL CUP FOOTBALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

After enjoying major share of the exchanges the junior string of Goan Sports Club succumbed to G. I. P. Railway 'C' by a solitary goal, in the first round of the Summersgill Cup Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

Earlier, two matches were decided in the same competition. In the first match Shooting Star scoring through-Enabob beat Bombay Star by the only goal. While in the second match Kohinoor Mills defeated B. B. and C. I. Railway by a similar margin.

The G. I. P. Railway and Goan S. C. encounter was evenly contested in the first half. B. D'Cruz scored the Railway all important goal ten minutes after the start and they crossed over with this lead.

After changing ends the Goans were on top throughout but failed to score.

The Kohinoor Mills and B. B. and C. I. Railway failing to draw home the advantage in the first half the former scored the all important goal in the second half through Maxie.

At the G. I. P. Railway ground, the match between Medar Bamboo and Wadala S. C. ended in a draw, either side scoring once in the second round of the Summersgill Cup Tournament.

Namdeo scored for Medar Bamboo and Ulmas scored Wadala S. C.

ALL COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES ABANDONED

LONDON, May 5 (PTI-Reuter).

Cricket close of play scores:

AT LORDS Middlesex vs. Leicestershire: no play today owing to rain.

AT TAUNTON, Somerset vs. Glamorgan: Friendly match. No play today owing to rain.

AT OVAL, Surrey vs. Lancashire: No play owing to rain.

AT PETERBOROUGH, Northamptonshire vs. Hampshire: No play today owing to rain.

RUSSIA PUTS CONDITIONS

To Join Olympic Body

VIENNA, May 5 (PTI-Reuter).

Chances of the Russians being admitted to the International Olympic Congress regarded as certain a few days ago are now receding.

According to Olympic circles, the Russians have announced conditions on the acceptance of which they are prepared to join the Olympic body.

These are believed to be threefold: Firstly that the Russians should have 3 members of the International Olympic Committee which equals the number of any other nation.

Secondly that the Russian language should be added to English and French as an "Olympic language," and that results should be announced in Russian as well as in English and French.

And thirdly, that Eastern Germany must be admitted to the I. O. C. then the Russians, will join the olympic body.

Members of the I. O. C. are known to be unanimous against any country dictating terms as a condition of entry into membership.

As to the terms themselves, the first is regarded as possibly admissible, the second wholly inadmissible, while on the third opinions are sharply divided.

Some delegates feel that as the Saar has already been admitted and Western Germany is almost certain to be accepted, there can be no negotiations for withholding affiliation from Eastern Germany.

Others even if they approve of this line of thought are against the admission of Eastern Germany simply because the Russians are putting forward the affiliation as a condition for themselves entering the I.O.C.

These are likely to be thorny problems for the Olympic Congress which opens here on Monday.

Rain Again Holds Up Play

BRADFORD, May 5, (PTI-Reuter): South African cricketers had another disappointment today when rain completely washed out their chance of starting the match with Yorkshire. It had rained all night and there were pools of water near the wicket while the outfield was soaked.

Altogether conditions were dismal and cold and the players sat round fires in their dressing room awaiting a decision. It was still raining 15 minutes before play was due to start and then the two captains after an inspection, that was mere formality, announced that there would be no play today.

JAYANT AND DE IN SINGLES FINAL

CALCUTTA, May 5 (PTI).

K. Jayant and Jayant De, India's number 1 and 2 respectively, will meet in the Final of the West Bengal Table Tennis Championships (singles) on Monday.

K. Jayant beat Suresh Sahay in the semi-final tonight in straight sets of 21-14, 21-15 and 21-17. Playing some of the finest games of his career in the other semi-final tonight. Jayant De eliminated R. Bhandari, India's number 3 21-13 17-21 21-15 and 21-15.

London Football Results

LONDON, May 5 (PTI-Reuter): Football Results: Glasgow Charity cup second round: Clyde 0, Patrick Thisle 1.

Other match: Playmouth Argyle 2, Abderdeen 2.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

5-40 p.m. Tata vs Wimco (Nadkarni quarter-final).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

4-40 p.m. Bhoiwada F.C. vs Bengal Club.

5-40 p.m. Versova R.C. vs Young Comrades (Das Cup).

Doris Hart Wins Women's Title

BRITISH HARD COURT TOURNEY

BOURNEMOUTH, HAMPSHIRE, May 5, (PTI-Reuter): Miss Doris Hart of the United States won the women's singles title at the British Hard Courts Lawn Tennis Championships here today.

She beat Britain's Mrs. Jean Walker Smith (6-4, 8-6) in the final.

Miss Hart, who was volleying with the utmost precision, was rarely out of the forecourt in the early stage of the match. After breaking through on Mrs. Walker Smith's second service game she held on to take the first set comfortably.

Playing beautiful tennis, Miss Hart led five to one in the second set, but then Mrs. Walker Smith began a fine recovery. Saving two match points, she drew upto within a point of the set at 6-5. Miss Hart saved the point and then gradually reassumed command to win. Before the match Mrs. Walker Smith had an injection in her foot to deaden the pain of a bad blister.

Leon Norgans and Eric Sturgess of South Africa beat Vladimir Cernik and Jaroslav Dronby (Egypt) 7-5, 6-4, 6-1) in the final of the men's doubles.

Norgans was the strong partner of the South African pair, who scored a fine win over the former Czech Davis Cup players Drogny and Cernik.

He played aggressive tennis, but also brought out fine defensive qualities when the need arose.

In the first set Drobny and Cernik went ahead to 4-1 but the South Africans drew up to 5-4. Drobny and Cernik needed one point for the set but Norgans made a grand shot to win the point and the South Africans went on to take the set.

After Cernik lost his service in the fourt game to be 3-1 down in the second set, Norgans and Sturgess were well on top and ran out comfortable winners.

W. GERMANY AND YUGOSLAVIA LEVEL

SAGREB, May 5, (PTI-Reuter): Western Germany drew level with Yugoslavia at one match each in their first round European Zone Davis Cup tie here today.

Gottfried Von Gramm of Western Germany beat Drago Mitic of Yugoslavia (6-0, 6-2, 8-6) in the second singles match postponed from yesterday because of rain.

Yugoslavia won the first singles match.

The doubles will be played tomorrow.

RAISING CROP YIELDS IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, May 6 (PTI): The Advisory Board of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research meeting at Dehra Dun on May 8 will discuss a plan prepared by the Union Agriculture Ministry for raising crop yields, it was officially stated today.

The plan in particular stresses the need to bridge the gap between research and the Indian farmer, and says, "while good yields of crops have been achieved here and there the fact is inescapable that the average acre yields of almost all the crops in the country are very low and something has so far prevented the universal application of facts established by research to the conditions under which the great mass of Indian farmers practise agriculture."

The main features of the plan are: Etensive projects, crop competition scheme, intensive projects, development of areas around existing agricultural institutions, extension farms and land army. It also discusses details of administrative machinery, training of personnel and finance.

WORLD JOURNALISTS TO MEET IN BUDAPEST

BUDAPEST, May 5, (PTI-Reuter): The Communist led International Federation of Journalists is holding its executive session here between May 10 and 12, it was announced today.

The agenda is:—(1) The struggle for peace—"the duty of every honest newspaperman".

(2) The legal and material position of journalists

(3) Report of the Secretary General, Jiri Hronek, of Czechoslovakia.

Delegations from all parts of the world are expected to attend the meeting.

TARIFF BODY BILL TO GO TO SELECT COMMITTEE

Discussions In Parliament

NEW DELHI, May 5, (PTI).

PARLIAMENT today took up the Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr. Harekrushna Mahatab's motion to refer the Tariff Commission Bill to a select committee.

The bill is aimed to create a permanent statutory commission, as recommended by the Fiscal Commission, to examine all cases of protection to industries. The Tariff Commission will be a quasi-judicial body and its functions will be recommendatory in character. It will replace the Tariff Board which is temporary body.

PERMANENT PROTECTION

By this bill, government would be committed to a policy of permanent protection, Mr. Mahatab said. At no stage would any industry in India be allowed to suffer on account of competition from industries abroad. Protection was sought to be given not only to existing and nascent industries but also to proposed industries.

The Commission would have the power to consider an industry for protection on its own initiative, keep a continuous watch on the industries which received protection and see that such industries did not abuse protection.

The present bill, Mr. Mahatab said went far from the previous history of tariff policy. Indian industries had to pass through two stages. In the initial stage there was hostility on behalf of the then British Government. The second stage was marked by hesitancy on the part of the then government. Today, the question of hostility did not arise at all and instead of a hesitant policy, Government sought to lay down a definite policy.

"Situated as we are in India, Mr Mahatab said, we have to see that industries are developed in this country and steps must be taken to control them in such a way that they may not exploit the consumer". In many cases the protection given in the past had been abused in the sense that prices had been kept high and no improvement had been made to reduce prices in order to help the consumer.

NECESSARY POWER

"The Tariff Commission I am proposing will have the necessary power to keep a continuous watch and control over these industries and to take such steps as may be found necessary to ensure that the protection given is not abused."

Another new proposal introduced in the Bill related to assurance of advance protection. There were essential industries such as synthetic petrol, steel and many others which required some assurance of protection in advance so that capital may be forthcoming for these industries.

The qualifications prescribed for members of the Commission would ensure the appointment of highly competent men of admitted integrity, Mr. Mahatab said.

Mr. Anantasayanam Ayyangar said that though the qualifications of members of the Commission could not be set out in detail he was sure the Government would take care to see that eminent persons, well-versed in industry and commerce and other administrators would hold the scale evenly, would be appointed.

He wanted that once a commission was established reference to it by Government of all matters regarding industries requiring protection should be made obligatory. He also urged consideration of the non-fiscal assistance that could be given to industries.

CLIMATE

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari said: "If the policy of the Government is clearly that private enterprise should be encouraged, then we have to import into this country that climate that will encourage private enterprise and check the evils flowing from it". He urged that provision must be made against abuse of power by private interests in the country. The evil of concentration must be checked.

OMISSION

Mr. Ramalingam Chettiar regretted the omission in the Bill of reference to the protection of cottage and small scale industries. He suggested a provision for the restriction and banning of imports of the goods that were produced by cottage industries.

Mr. Prabhu Dayal Himmatsinghka pleaded for increase in the strength of the personnel of the Tariff Commission. The Commission should have the power to go into the case of any industry even though no reference was made by the Government, for it was ultimately the Government which had to make a decision on the recommendations of the Commission.

The House adjourned till Monday when the debate would be continued.

U. N. FOOD TO BE SHIPPED FREE

NEW DELHI, May 5, (UPI): Wheat for India bought with voluntary contributions by members of the U.N. Secretariat will be shipped free of cost by ten shipping lines, according to a press release of the U.N. information centre in New Delhi today.

This has been made possible by the gesture of the India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma outward freight conference, it is learnt.

JOURNALIST SURRENDERS WEEK'S RATION

AHMEDABAD, May 5, (PTI): Mr. Nandalal Bodiwalla, editor of "Sandesh" stated today that one wook's ration of his family would be surrendered in response to the appeal of Prime Minister Nehru to "miss a meal a weak".

Mr. Bhogilal Lala, M. L. A., Secretary of the Gujerat Congress Committee, has appealed to the people to to "practise utmost austerity" in drawing rations to enable government to spare more food grains for Bihar and Madras.

Foodgrains Can Be Taken To Non-Rationed Areas

BOMBAY, Saturday: Any person can hereafter move for personal consumption foodgrains up to four seers at a time within a district in Bombay State, provided such movement is confined to the non-rationed area within the district according to a press note issued today.

The existing prohibition against the import of foodgrains without a permit into any statutorily rationed area will continue.

Food Ship Arrives

MADRAS, May 5, (UPI): Steamer "Feroza", carrying 7,561 tons of rice from Pakistan arrived at the Cochin port on May 1, 1951. She will discharge the entire quantity there which has been allotted to the Union of Travancore-Cochin.

Cantonments Conference

POONA: May 5 (PTI): Mr. M. H. Moledina, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Cantonments, Conference said today that the next session of the Conference would be held in Poona on June 2 and 3.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, President of the All India Cantonments' Conference will preside.

OIL CUSTOMERS WON'T BE CHANGED

Persian Envoy's Assurance

PARIS, May 5 (PTI-Reuter): The Persian Ambassador in Paris last night gave assurances on the nationalisation of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in a statement issued here.

The ambassador's statement made three points:—

1. The property of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company was not being confiscated. It was being brought at a fair price.

2. Countries and customers who had bought oil between 1948 and 1951 could continue to do so in the same quantities. They would have priority over other customers if they wanted to buy more oil per year.

3. Production would be maintained at the present level.

SOVIET REFUSES TO ACCEPT

Revised Western Agenda Sans Armaments Item

PARIS, May, 5, (PTI-Reuter): Russia maintained at the Four Power meeting here today that she could not accept the revised Western agenda for a Foreign Ministers' Conference unless the Russian item on armaments was included in it.

The Big Four deputies met for the forty-fourth time.

Alexandre Parodi, the French deputy, said the eastern Powers had tabled three alternative agendas on Wednesday to get the conference out of the deadlock, which had lasted for a month.

M. Gromyko had not met their concession by agreeing to the wording of the armaments item, as had been expected by the Western powers, he said.

Mr. Parodi reiterated that the Western powers could not accept the Soviet item on armaments.

Mr. Ernest Davies, the British deputy, also said they could not accept the Russian item on armaments as it would prejudice the decisions of the Foreign Ministers.

M. Gromyko maintained that right from the start of the conference he had doubts whether the Western powers wanted agreement because they had tried to prevent the inclusion of the most vital question.

He claimed the Soviet agenda proposals had taken into account the wishes of the Western powers.

Anti-Franco Demonstration In France

PARIS, May 5 (PTI-Reuter): Paris police last night made two truncheon charges to disperse about 400 anti-franco demonstrators who paraded outside the Spanish embassy here.

About forty demonstrators were detained. Others were carried away on stretches. They were members of the student branch of the Socialist Party and the Anti-Nazism Cartel.

HUGE LOCOMOTIVE FOR INDIA

LONDON, May 5 (PTI-Reuter): A huge black-painted locomotive destined for the Indian Government railways occupies a dominating position at the festival of Britain exhibition beside the Thames, visited by the King and Queen yesterday.

Made by the North British Locomotive Company (Glasgow), it is one of an Indian Government order for 110, costing a total of £2,355,000 placed some time ago.

The locomotive dwarfing antique relics of railway engines which surround it on raised ground opposite the exhibition's Dome of Discovery, attracted a crowd of interested spectators.

De Gasperi Gets Confidence Vote

ROME, May 5, (PTI-Reuter): The Italian Senate voted confidence in Premier Alcide de Gasperi's largely Christian Democrat Government by 146 votes to 76 today.

There were three abseensions.

WEALTHY HUNGARIAN PEASANT EXECUTED

BUDAPEST, May 5 (PTI-Reuter):—A wealthy peasant (Kulak) was sentenced to death and executed here yesterday for hiding firearms at his home and hoarding food, the Hungarian official news agency said.

The peasant, Benedek Janos Kiss, was stated to have had a cache of military rifles, ammunition and hand grenades.

Tito Is In Good Health

BELGRADE, May 5 (PTI-Reuter):—Marshal Josef Tito has fully recovered from his recent operation for gallstones and his health is now excellent, his four doctors announced in a final bulletin yesterday.

Mr. Sri Prakasa, Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research, Government of India, will inaugurate the ninth session of the All India Library Conference at Indore on May 11.

ISRAEL REPULSES SYRIAN ATTACK

Fighting Flares Up In Less Than Four Hours After 'Cease Fire'

TEL AVIV, May 5 (PTI-Reuter).

ISRAELI troops today repulsed a new Syrian attempt to storm the bridge of Tel-el-Mutila, north of the Sea of Galilee, it was officially announced here.

Fighting had flared up on the border again last night less than four hours after the two countries had agreed to a 'cease fire'.

It continued this morning in hills north-west of the point where the river Jordan flows into the sea.

Syrian field guns and mortars went into action soon after sunrise to cover an infantry attack, according to an Israel Army spokesman.

The attack was repulsed on the slopes of Tel-el-Mutila, about half a mile west of the demilitarised zone.

During the fighting two Syrian fighter planes flew over the area, but did not attack and were not engaged.

Israeli artillery today shelled Syrian positions, the spokesman said.

27 JEWS KILLED

DAMASCUS, May 5. (PTI-Reuter): Twenty-seven Jews have been killed and 20 injured in frontline fighting near Lake Galilee in the past 24 hours, a Syrian Army spokesman said today. Two Arabs were killed and three injured.

Syrian Premier's Call

DAMASCUS, May 5. (PTI-Reuter): Syrian Premier Khaled Azam today called the Syrian representative at United Nations instructing him to seek immediate action to end "Israeli aggression" in the Tel-el-Mutila area.

The Premier is also meeting tomorrow all foreign, diplomats in Syria. He will deliver a memorandum quoting Syria's position in the dispute to be forwarded to their respective Governments, it was understood here tonight.

KARACHI'S OUTBURST AGAINST ISRAEL

Call For Boycott of Jewish Goods

KARACHI, May 5, (UPI): A mammoth public meeting last night pledged the full support of the people of Pakistan in the fight against the Jewish state of Israel and called upon the Islamic countries to launch a boycott of all Jewish goods.

The meeting was held under the presidentship of the Syrian Minister in Pakistan, Syed Omar Maha-el-Amiri, in observance of the Palestine Day and was sponsored by the Jamiat Ulemai-Pakistan.

The resolution protesting against the division of the Holy Land, which was passed by 20,000 people attending the meeting, declared that the Muslims of Pakistan would never accept the vivisection of Palestine and the creation of the Zionist state of Israel.

CANDLE FACTORY GUTTED

BOMBAY, Saturday: A devastating fire broke out a Mirza Ali Street, Bhendi Bazar, in the early hours of this morning and completely gutted a candle-manufacturing factory.

The fire, which was reported to have first originated in the factory situated in a corrugated iron structure at 4-30 a. m., spread to some other adjoining factories before fire-fighters of the Bombay Fire Brigade could reach the spot. Considerable damage was caused to apparatus used for metal-polishing, stored in one of the factories.

A large quantity of wax was completely gutted and a loss estimated at about Rs. 30,000 was caused by the fire. Eight fire-fighters under the supervision of Deputy Fire Brigade Chief Mr. S. G. Vengsekar brought the flames under control after about two hours.

The cause of the fire is not known.

U.S. COTTON EXCHANGES

NEW YORK, May 5. (UPA): Commencing today the United States cotton exchanges will omit their regular Saturday sessions through September 1.

TELENGANA REDS SAVED FROM GALLOWS

NEW DELHI, May 5. President Rajendra Prasad has commuted the death sentences on twelve Telengana Communist prisoners to life imprisonment, according to reports in the lobby today.

No official confirmation of the President having allowed the mercy petition was available, but it was presumed an official announcement might be made shortly.

NEHRU AND GRAINS GIFT

WASHINGTON, May 5, (PTI-Reuter): The United States department is satisfied there was no justification for the unfavourable reaction in Congress following last week's statement by the Indian Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru about offers of food to relieve famine.

This was reported today by authoritative sources. They said the State Department has reached its conclusion after asking the Government of India to supply the full text of the broadcast in which the Prime Minister stated that India would not accept food from any country if it had "any political strings attached to it."

FAROUK'S MARRIAGE GIFT TO PEASANTS

CAIRO, May 5 (PTI-Reuter).

King Farouk of Egypt will give away 3,000 acres of crown land in the rich Nile delta, when he marries 17-year-old Narriman Sadek here tomorrow.

The land will be distributed in small holdings among Egypt's landless Fellaheen (Peasants). With the title deeds each new landowners will receive a key to a two-roomed House, one cow, one donkey, a supply of seeds and fertilisers and a new five pound note.

Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Parliament, declared open at New Delhi Saturday the second exhibition of Army Arts and Crafts.

DEADLOCK AGAIN?

Kripalani And Kidwai Decline Offer

NEW DELHI, May 5 (UPI): The Congress unity talks which showed encouraging sings of success last night have again deepened into a "deadlock" today, following a meeting this afternoon between the Congress President Maulana Azad, Acharya Kripalani and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, it is learnt.

The meeting of these leaders which took place at the Congress President's invitation at the A I C C Secretariat was held half-an-hour before the A I C C commenced its meeting this afternoon. At this meeting, Mr. Tandon is understood to have showed the agreed list of five members for the Central Election Committee and extended an invitation to Acharya Kripalani and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai to accept two seats on the committee. But the latter are understood to have expressed their disagreement to accept this offer unless the President was willing to give them a true picture of reformation in the Congress which they had demanded

Circles close to the former leaders of the Democratic Front expressed surprise that the inclusion of Acharya Kripalani and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, who would have been elected in the case of any contest by the A I C C, would be considered by the majority group as a great concession. So far the question of reshuffling of the Working Committee or any other similar changes so as to make them acceptable to all parties were concerned, the Congress President's attitude, according to these circles, was, "uncompromising."

The former leaders of the Front had expected that not only the central executive of the Congress would be reshuffled, but also some changes will be contemplated in the Provincial Executive, but nothing of this was even promised to them by President. If nothing tangible came out, it is feared that there will be separatist tendencies in the Congress and a large number of provincial ex-front-leaders are likely to secede from the Congress

Maulana Azard's intervention in today's election of the five members of the Central Election Committee is considered significant as regards the unity efforts. Being an out and out optimist himself, the Maulana always maintains hopes of success. But political circles believe that unless Maulana Azard's efforts produce a "miracle", there was very little hope of success.

Aga Khan's Hope

NICE, May 5 (UPA).

The Aga Khan said today he hopes for a "reconciliation" between his son, Aly Khan, and Hollywood actress Rita Hayworth.

Nevertheless, he told reporters a few moments before flying with his wife to Cairo to attend King Farouk's wedding on Sunday, that he would not intervene in their private lives.

1/4 MILLION TONS BURMA RICE FOR INDIA

Munshi Delegation's Achievement

RANGOON, May 5. (PTI-Reuter).

INDIA will get two and half lakh tons of Burma rice under the Indo-Burma trade agreement now under negotiations, a usually reliable source said here tonight.

An additional one lakh tons are likely to be made available towards the end of this year depending on the internal food situation here.

The price is understood to be slightly higher than forty pounds per ton paid last year, the source said.

A long-term arrangement for regular supply of Burma rice to India at cheaper rates is also under discussion. India will also received 20,000 tons of millet and 3,000 tons of maize under the agreement.

In return Burma will get gunny bags, oil, rubber goods, steel and cement, the source added.

India's Food Minister Mr. K. M. Munshi who is leading the trade delegation is leaving Rangoon for India early tomorrow, while the rest of the delegation are staying on to finalise the deal.

SIX GERMAN OFFICERS KILLED

Sequel To Soviet Army Manoeuvres

EBRLIN, May 5, (UPA): Six German "People's Police" officers were killed by artillery fire during Soviet Army manoeuvres now being held in East Germany it was reported here today.

'The New Zeitung', United States High Commission German language newspaper, said the officers were attending the manoeuvres as observers.

NO SURRENDER ON KASHMIR ISSUE

A. I. C. C's Rejoinder To Security Council's Fiat

PAKISTAN'S NEW MOVE TO SABOTAGE STATE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, May 5 (PTI & UPI)

THE All-India Congress Committee today unanimously endorsed the Government of India's rejection of the latest Security Council resolution on Kashmir. The policy-making body of the Indian National Congress declared the resolution "wholly unacceptable" to the people of India.

The A.I.C.C. postponed till tomorrow the elections to the Central Election Committee which will conduct election campaigns on behalf of the Congress and make the final selection of Congress candidates for the State and Central legislatures. Mr. S. K. Patil proposed the names of Pandit Pant, D. B. C. Roy, Mr. Kamarap Nijalin-Mr. Morarji Desai and Mr. Nijalingappa. He was seconded by Seth Govind Das.

Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant who moved the Kashmir Resolution made a scathing attack on the United Nations policy of appeasing Pakistan.

Other names proposed included that of Acharya Kripalani, leader of the recently dissolved Congress Democratic Front. At the suggestion of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad the A.I.C.C. postponed till 10 a. m. tomorrow the time for receiving nominations.

According the U.P.I. a last minute hitch, believed to have been caused by the reluctance of both Acharya Kripalani and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai to be on the central election committee, again prevented the A.I.C.C. from electing the committee today.

The house which was expecting an agreed list, including both Acharya Kripalani and Mr. Kidwai, following last night's encouraging reports, was almost taken by surprise when Mr. S. K. Patil proposed a list without either of the names. Presumably, to afford another opportunity for persuading both the leaders, the A.I.C.C. today agreed to postpone the election till tomorrow.

NEHRU SPEAKS WITHOUT MIKE

Failure of electricity was today responsible for adjournment of the A.I. C. C. for about half-an-hour for tea.

As Pandit Nehru rose to speak on the non-official resolution on the cow-slaughter, electricity suddenly failed, and after Pandit Nehru made a few unsuccessful efforts to make himself heard without the loud speaker, the Congress President announced that they should adjourn for tea, after which he hoped that electricity would be restored.

Even after tea, electricity was not restored, but the Congress President Mr. Tandon requested Pandit Nehru to continue his speech without the microphone.

Although the Pandit was hardly audible, the house maintained perfect silence. Cheers greeted the restoration of electricity after an hour

386 out of a total of 393 members attended today's meeting of the A.I.C.C.

Acharya Kripalani and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai did not attend today's meeting.

Congress Presidents Survey

Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, Congress President, addressing the A. I. C. C. declared that the Congress was still the most powerful organisation in the country and Congressmen should not get perturbed, if a few people left the organisation for some reason or the other.

While heartily welcoming the decision of the group inside the Congress that had formed itself into the Democratic Front to dissolve the front, the Congress President expressed regret that they had not been able to achieve till now the success they had expected. He, however, expressed the hope that soon it should be possible to remove all causes of mututt bitterness which existed among Congressmen in certain provinces.

The Congress President said that the present session has to deal with two important questions, namely elections to the Central Election Committee and the Congress Manifesto. While the first question would be taken up, the second had to be postponed for a variety of reasons. The most important reason was that the Congress was awaiting the report of the Planning Commission of the Government of India. When that was available as was expected in June, the Congress would come out with the manifesto.

Making a passing reference to the recent elections in Andhra, the Congress President regretted that Mr. Ranga thought it fit to resign and form another party. "I wish Mr. Ranga not to leave the Congress."

There were certain people in West Bengal, said Mr. Tandon, who had also left the organisation.

It would be the earnest endeavour of Congressmen to see that people who had seceded from the Congress came back to it. Of course, this could never be done at the cost of sacrificing Congress principles.

He was glad to announce, that if not a very great majority, at least a large number of Socialists who had left the Congress were coming back.

Kashmir Stand Approved

Pandit Govind Ballabah Pant, Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, then moved the resolution on Kashmir which described the last resolution of the Security Council of the United Nations as "wholly unacceptable to the people of India" and endorsed the action of the Government of India in rejecting it.

Pandit Pant said: "People of India will never accept the use of compulsion or arbitration in solving the Kashmir issue. The Kashmir issue can only be solved through friendly negotiation.

Even the United Nations Commission on Kashmir made it clear that Pakistani forces had invaded Indian territory. Now to make an attempt to put India and Pakistan on an equal footing was the height of absurdity and utterly wrong."

Warning the great powers of the world which sought to equate India's and Pakistan's stand on Kashmir Pandit Pant declared "if any attempt is made to condone aggression, to support and shield an aggressor, then it will be creating a very bad example indeed.

The whole United Nations Organisation will receive a set back. Nations with aggressive intentions will be

Continued on Page 14

KASHMIR C. A.

Zafrullah's Protest To Security Council

LAKE SUCCESS, May 5 (UPA). Pakistan today requested urgent Security Council action to prevent India and the pro-Indian Kashmir Government from calling a Constituent Assembly in the state, writes Tad Szulc, UPA Staff Correspondent.

Pakistan sought, in effect, to re-open the whole Kashmir question charging that India was offering a challenge to the United Nations authority.

Zafrullah's Move

Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan's Foreign Minister in a letter to the Council, called for adequate measures to halt the move.

He said it could prejudice further negotiations in the Kashmir dispute and was "bound to create an explosive situation charged with grave possibilities affecting the maintenance of international peace.

Sir Mohammed said Pakistan's protest was based on a proclamation issued by the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir on April 30.

Pakistan And Blockade Of China

KARACHI, May 5, (UPA): Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan said today that Pakistan would consider the United States proposal for an economic blockade of Communist China.

Questioned by reporters on his return here from Rawalpindi regarding the renewed efforts by the United States to obtain United Nations economic sanctions against China, Liaquat said, We will consider it."

On Kashmir, Liaquat said "India's attitude is absurd". Referring to recent statements from Srinagar that plans for convening a constituent assembly in the Indian-held section of Kashmir were being carried out, Liaquat said, "Surely, the Security Council is aware that this is against their own resolution."

Elected To Assembly

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Ratilal D. Desai has been declared elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Panchmahals West General Rural Constituency in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. W. S Mukadam.

Late Maharaja Of Rajpipla Cremated

RAJPIPLA, May 5. (PTI): The mortal remains of the late Maharaja of Rajpipla, Lt-Col. Vijaysinhji Chhatrasinhji, who died in London on April 29, were cremated at Rampura on the banks of the Narmada this afternoon Yuvaraja Rajendrasinji performed the last rites.

Memorial To Unni Nayar

Side view of memorial dedicated to the late Col. M. K. Unni Nayar, Indian Army Delegate, U. N. Commission in Korea. Col. Unni Nayar was killed when his jeep hit a land mine near Taegu, on August 12, last year while out on observation duty. The memorial was unveiled with due ceremonies in the presence of high-ranking U.N. military officers. This photograph was taken during the unveiling ceremony performed at Bomodong-outskirt of Taegu City. Seated (L. to R.): LL-Col Shultz, Executive Officer, Taegu Military Command; Major Doyle, Commanding Officer, Kyongsang-Fukto Team, U.N. Civil Assistance Command, Korea; Col. Robertson, Commanding Officer, Taegu Military Command.

INDIAN YARN EXPORT TO PAKISTAN

NEW DELHI, May 5 (PTI).

The Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement provides for export from India to Pakistan of 15,000 bales of cotton yarn during July 1951-June 1952, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced today.

According to the agreement, 7,500 bales will be licensed now for shipment during July-December, 1951, and the balance of 7,500 bales will be licensed later in December or so for shipment during January-June 1952.

Out of the quantity of 7,500 bales which will be licensed now, 4,000 bales will be distributed among the post-war mills and the remaining 3,500 bales among exporters in proportion to their shipments of cotton yarn to Pakistan during any of the three financial years 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51. Eligible exporters should apply to the port authorities concerned in accordance with the notices that will be issued at the ports shortly.

U. N. TANKS HAVE FREE FIELD

No Evidence Of Preparations For Chinese Offensive

TOKYO, May 5 (PTI-Reuter).

UNITED Nations tank and infantry patrols roved far ahead of the Allied defence line North of Seoul today.

But they made little contact with the Communists and found no evidence of preparations or a renewed Chinese offensive.

In an area where United Nations patrols had cut three Communist companies to pieces yesterday they found only a squad today.

Allied tank patrols again entered Uijongbu twelve miles northof Seoul and found the town empty.

But Communist regiments skirmished with Allied patrols north-west of the South Korean capital.

Nine Communists some of them in new summer uniforms were captured during the day.

In the same area, United Nation engineers abandoned an attempt to lift a Chinese minefield when Communist mortar bombs began to fall among them.

A large mechanised task force probed several miles north of the United Nations line on the central front, meeting only sporadic fire from Communist hands on nearby hills.

On the East Central Front, Allied patrols reached almost to the 38th Parallel.

Everywhere the Communist seemed to have pulled their main forces back, leaving behind only screen troops.

SOUTH KOREANS

A large South Korean force attacked about 500 Communists near Inje on the eastern front but withdrew after a hard fight.

As the weather cleared after yesterday's rain American planes stepped up their close support and reconnaisance operations.

They attacked a big Communist supply dump north of the Parallel starting two fires.

Military observers here believed the Chinese might be preparing to renew their spring offensive within the next two weeks before the start of the rains.

Allied Commanders expect the Chinese to try to seize Seoul again.

Chinese Claim

LONDON, May 5, (PTI-Reuter): Chinese forces in Korea brought down 74 American war planes and damaged 34 during April, according to a North China news agency report received in London today.

HYENAS KILL FOUR CHILDREN

LUCKNOW, May 5, (PTI): Four children were killed by hyenas and wolves in Lucknow district, including one killed within the Municipal limits of Lucknow, in the course of last one month.

The beasts, which were responsible for killing thirty children and injuring many more last year, have reappeared after more than six months.

Professional Shikaris have been engaged by the authorities to kill the beasts.

HITTING CHINA TO WIN KOREA WAR

MacArthur Defends His Far East Policy

WASHINGTON, May 5. (PTI-Reuter): General MacArthur today said his policy to hit China and win the war in Korea could be carried out without prejudice to any other operations or demands that might be made on United State's armed forces.

The increase in Far East strength would not be as great as far as ground troops were concerned said the General, making his third appearance in three days before the Joint Senate Committee investigating United States policy in the Far East.

He said it was quite possible his plan would call for additions to the air and naval strength in the Far East, and he believed these additions would be readily available without prejudice to any other area of operation contemplated.

While the General was giving his evidence today, a Democrat Senator quoted him as having refused to discuss the "troops to Europe" dispute on the grounds that it involved political controversy.

Senator MaCarran told reporters that the Gen. had taken that stand in a closed door session with the Senators who are now questioning him on Korean policies.

Senator McCarran said the Senate adopted a resolution endorsing the sending of four more divisions of ground forces, in addition to the two already there.

Gen. MacArthur, said Senator McCarran, flatly refused to get into that dispute. He told Senator Lyndon Johnson, who pressed to say how many United States troops should be sent to Europe, that Congress should accept the advice of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and top military leaders on suc questions.

EVACUATION OF KOREA

The General told the Committee at the start of today's testimony that plans had been drawn up for the evacuation of Korea and the withdrawal of United Nations troops to Japan in an emergency.

He said all the details were never worked out, but the withdrawal contemplated" returning the mass of our troops at first to Japan."

What might have happened later would have depended on the action itself or directives he might have received.

EVEN WHITES AGAINST MALAN'S POLICY

Ex-Servicemen's Parade In Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG, May 5 (PTI-Reuter).

THOUSANDS of ex-servicemen staged a torchlight parade through the streets of Johannesburg last night in protest against the South African Government's voting policy.

Ex-servicemen held another protest meeting at Port Elizabeth. The Johannesburgh demonstrators marched to the city hall, where they passed a resolution "protesting in the strongest possible terms against the action of the present government in proposing to violate the spirit of the constitution". They pledged themselves to "take every constitutional step in the interests of the country to enforce an immediate general election".

Former 'Battle of Britain' ace Group Captain, A. O. ("Sailor"), Malan, told the meeting "we are gathered here as old comrades in arms to warn the government we mean business".

"What they are attempting to do—and we must stop them—is the violation of everything we fought for, and we warn them that the path they are pursuing today will inevitably lead to national disaster."

At Port Elizabeth a mass meeting of ex-servicemen and women passed a resolution condemning the Government for "violating the liberties for which the 1914 and 1939 wars were fought and for disregarding the moral undertakings in our constitution"

The protests were against the Government's bill for separate representation of voters, which seeks to place coloured voters in Cape Province on a separate voters' list from Europeans.

Opponents of the bill say this decision can only be taken by a two-third majority of Parliament. The Government contents that this can be done by a smile majority.

Vinoba Bhave's Call

SECUNDERABAD, May 5, (UPI): Acharya Vinoba Bhave, who is now touring the Communist-infested Telengana, addressing villagers at Wuttlipalli yesterday expressed the opinion that the "police should be removed and the village should be protected by the villagers themselves". The rich and the poor alike should undertake this task, he added.

WASHINGTON, May 5, (PTI-Reuter): The International Sulphur Committee reported today that the free world's supply of sulphur in 1951 was expected to fall short of its requirements by "at least one million tons"

Zafrullah In London

LONDON, May 5, (PTI-Reuter): Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan Pakistan's Foreign Minister, arrived in London by air from New York today on his way back to Karachi.

Military Awards

NEW DELHI, May 5 (UPI): The Deputy Defence Minister, Major-General Himatsinghji, told a questioner that there were 4 Param Vir Chakra awards, 44 Mahavir Chakra awards and 272 Vir Chakra awards to members of the Indian armed forces since the 15th August, 1947.

The Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research, Mr. Sri Prakasa, told a member that the total contributions of the Central Government and the Bihar and West Bengal Governments in the Damodar Valley Corporation upto March 1951, amounted to Rs. 15,38,48,800.

The individual shares being:—Central Government:—Rs. 4,86,28,167.
Bihar Government:—Rs. 3,61,63,000.
West Bengal Government:—Rs. 6,90,57,633.

2,512 DETAINED UPTO MARCH 31

NEW DELHI, May 5, (PTI): The Home Minister in a written answer to Mr M. P. Mishra stated in Parliament today that there were 2,512 persons detained under the Central Preventive Detention Act throughout the country excluding Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Tripura as on March 31, 1951.

The number of persons detained for reasons connected with the security of the state or the maintenance of public order was 2,444 and the number of persons detained on ground of anti-social activities like blackmarketing and profiteering was 68.

The largest number of persons detained was in the state of Hyderabad where 1,209 were detained for political reasons and four for black marketing. For political reasons 200 were detained in Assam, 57 in Bihar, 82 in Bombay, 23 in Madhya Pradesh, 292 in Madras, 82 in Orrisa, 8 in Punjab, 13 in Uttar Prades, 318 in West Bengal, 3 in Delhi, 4 in Mysore, 34 in PEPSU, 21 Travancore-Cochin, three in Madhya Bharat, one in Manipur, one in Vindhya Pradesh and two in Bhopal.

EX-RULER OF BARODA MEETS PRESIDENT

NEW DELHI, May 5. (PTI): The ex-ruler of Baroda, Sir Pratap Singh Gaikwad, met President Rajendra Prasad today.

The Minister for States, Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, was present at the meeting, which lasted less than twenty minutes. Sir Pratap Singh, who was in Bombay, was summoned by the President in connection with the representation which the ex-ruler had made on the President's order withdrawing the recognition accorded to him as the ruler of Baroda.

It is understood Sir Pratap Singh elucidated certain points in his submission and the subsequent letter on the subject which he had written to the States Minister.

With this interview, according to authoritative quarters, the Government of India's examination of the ex-ruler's submission is over and their decision on the submission is expected to be communicated to Sir Pratap Singh early next week.

PROCUREMENT PRIZE FOR AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, May 4 (PTI): The Government of Bombay has awarded a prize of rupees fifteen thousand to Ahmedabad District for procuring over sixty-three thousand tons of food grains in 1949-50.

In addition one village has been awarded a prize of rupees ten thousand and seven other villages, rupees five thousand each.

This year over forty-six thousand tons of food grains have been procured so far in Ahmedabad District.

Stop Press

IRON CURTAIN FOREIGN MINISTERS

BERLIN, May 5 (UPI-AFP). Informed circles here today declared that a conference of Iron Curtain countries' Foreign Ministers is being held today and tomorrow at Prague. The same circles believed the East German Foreign Minister Mr. George Dertinger had already left for Czechoslovak capital.

It was supposed that the meeting was called in order to define the attitude of satellite countries regarding the Big Four Foreign Ministers' deputies' conference now held in Paris.

REVOLUTIONARY IN WORLD OF MUSIC

Tributes To Pandit Vishnu Digambar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY'S Finance Minister Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta said today that music should no longer be the monopoly and privilege of a few aristocrats, but should reach the masses and exercise its healthy influence in regenerating society.

Mr. Mehta who was presiding over the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya at the Jinnah Hall said that there was great need of "democratising" music today.

The zfulfilment of thiis ideal would mean, in his opinion, completion of the work undertaken by the late Pandit Vishnu Digambar whom Mr. Mehta described as a great revolutionary who had brought about a remarkable change in the "manas or manovruti" (i.e. mental attitude) of the society as regards the status of music.

The Finance Minister observed that the very fact that even after half a century the fame and renown of Pandit Digambar was fresh and undimmed, not only in Northern India but throughout the country, was convincing proof of the ability and the sterling character of the man. He said that, with Shakespeare he firmly believed, that the man who had no love for music was not worthy of his name. He would go further and say that no education could be regarded as complete which did not inculcate in man a love for music.

He appealed to the artistes, music institutions and all lovers of music, not to look upto Government always for help in furthering the progress of this fine art, but initiate private efforts to raise the status of music in society and in the 'varsities to a level higher than achieved by the great master.

RECORD FOR POSTERITY

Dr. D. G. Vyas, asked the Government to give timely help to music institutions to preserve and foster the great heritage of India.

If Indian music had to be saved from utter decay and extinction, Dr. Vyas warned, Government should, as a next step, undertake a complete recording of the different 'raga and raginis' as sung by the great living artistes of today. All these works should be collated and preserved in the archives of Indian music. "Music, unlike sculpture, has a transient beauty which perishes with the artist unless it is captured and preserved for generations to come."

PIONEER'S LIFE

He appealed to the Vidyalaya to undertake research work on a more ambitious scale on these lines, if Government help was not forthcoming. To the students of Indian music, he said that the glamour of becoming a film or radio artist or great musician "all too quick" should not come in the way of their mastery of the art. The purity of "swar, tal and matra", as a foundation for the super structure of all great music should not be lost sight of at any stage of the training. The students should also cultivate a wide and progressive outlook, he added. Paying a tribute to the founder of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Dr. Vyas said he changed the attitude of an age which regarded music and musicians almost in contempt. He was the pioneer who raised the status and dignity of music in society to its present high level. If today there was no stigma attached to either the pursuit or teaching of music, the credit went to the late Pandit Digambar alone.

The Vidyalaya, Dr. Vyas, said, marked an epoch in the history of Indian music and he hoped that it would continue to render great service in the cause of music in the future.

Pandit D. V. Paluskar, a well-known musician, made a plea for starting a college of music in the Bombay University on the lines of the Benaras College of Music. Mr. N. R. Phatak, Professor of Marathi in the Ruia College gave reminiscences from the life of the great musician illustrating his faith in the status of music in society. Pandit Shree Krushna also addressed the meeting.

Principal Deodhar of the Deodhar School of music welcomed the guests.

Anglo-U. S. Talks On Jap Peace Treaty End

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UPI): Talks on the draft Japanese peace treaty between officials of the U.S. State Department and representatives of U.K. Government ended yesterday and much progress was achieved towards reconciling the British and American view points, at State Department spokesman, Mr. Michael Macdermott told the press today.

Six Gurkhas And Two Policemen Killed

SINGAPORE, May 5 (PTI-Reuter): Terrorists killed six Gurkha soldiers and two Malay policemen and wounded four Gurkha soldiers, when they fired on a Security Forces patrol on Wednesday morning in the Segamat area of Johore, a police statement said today.

The Security Forces returned the fire, but terrorist casualties were not yet known.

BRITAIN WON'T OBLIGE

Ike's Plan For Defence Of Europe

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, May 5.

BRITAIN, it is understood, rejected Gen. Eisenhower's request for increasing her military commitments in Europe.

Britain has already offered to increase her contribution to five divisions and also promised to build up twelve territorial divisions in the British Isles. But Gen. Eisenhower remains dissatisfied. He wants greater effort.

It is suggested in certain quarters that British reluctance to make a greater contribution implies doubt about the General's strategy.

Inadequate contributions from Belgium, Holland and Denmark are adding to American resentment.

A U.P.A. message says:—

The British reply was said to have been a "categorical rejection."

Nepal Defence Minister

KATHMANDU, May 4. (PTI): Babar Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana, Defence Minister of Nepal, returned to Kathmandu from Bombay by air yesterday after an absence of two months. He had gone out of Kathmandu during the last week of February for medical treatment and had been on leave so long.

NO SURRENDER ON KASHMIR ISSUE

Continued from Page 12

heartened to commit aggression. Imperialism will raise its head unashamed, and Imperialist powers will be emboldened to prepetrate imperialist suppression in another countries. Such a policy might be in the interest of certain selfish imperialist powers but was opposed to justice. India can never accept this totally wrong stand of condoning Pakistan which, it is patent, committed aggression on the soil of Kashmir".

INDIA WILL MEET CHALLENGE

The Kashmir question was indeed a very simple one, said Pandit Pant, provided the fact of Pakistan's aggression was recognised by all those interested in it. Once that patent fact was realised, solution of the Kashmir question would become comparatively easy. Pakistan in that case would have nothing to do with the Kashmir question which the people of Kashmir alone could decide.

Referring to the arbitration resolution of the Security Council Pandit Pant said that th very suggestion of arbitration with regard to Kashmir was wholly unacceptable to India.

The Government of India had rightly and roundly condemned the Security Council resolution as a challenge to its self espect. The world should now know that India had declared it would meet this challenge and not let anybody ride roughshod over the country's self respect.

SABOTAGING FREEDOM

Maulana Hifazur Rahman supporting the resolution said that Kashmir would never surrender to outside pressure. Pakistan's stand regarding Kashmir was the repetition of the reactionary policy of the Muslim League insabotaging the freedom movement of the Congress in the past.

"The policy of the Muslim League resulted in the partition of country and now the Pakistan government wants to follow the same policy regarding Kashmir," the Maulana said.

Mr. Alugrai Sastri (UP) said that the United Nations failed to give a decision on the main dispute, namely the aggression of Pakistan. Instead it wanted arbitration. It was no longer necessary for India to spend time and energy participating in the discussions on the question. If it was not possible to withdraw for technical reasons, "let our representatives not continue to sit in the security council and waste time and money"

Mr. Satrughan Saran Sinha (Bihar) said: "this is the proper time for withdrawing the Kashmir case from the United Nations. If it is not withdrawn, they will impose their decisions on us".

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant replying to the debate said if any attempt was made to separate Kashmir from India, the country would meet the challenge

"If we cannot accept something, we declare it accordingly and strick to our decision. But there is nothing to be gained by withdrawing from the organisation. On the other hand, it is possible that our firm declarations may make them think again."

On Pandit Pant's request Messrs Mahavir Singh, Alugrai Sastri and Satrughan Saran Sinha withdrew their amendments demanding withdrawal of the Kashmir case from the U N O. Pandit Pant's resolution was then unanimously passed.

Babulal Tewari then moved an unofficial resolution urging the Government to implement the recommendations of the Government — sponsored Cattle Preservation and Development Committee, so that cow slaughter might be banned in India.

Debate on the resolution, however, was postponed when the Prime Minister intervened and suggested postponement since, he said, Government was considering introducing a bill in Parliament which aimed to improve the cattle wealth of the country.

Distinction Between States

Mr. K. Hanumanthaiya then moved a resolution urging the Government of India to take immediate steps to abolish the distinction between part 'A' and part 'B' states under article 371 of the constitution. There was no reason, he said, why one-third of the population of India should be placed under a kind of subservience to the rest of India.

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, intervening in the debate said that he was in entire sympathy with the view that there should be no such distinctions, but he would ask critics to bear in mind the historical background against which they were introduced in the constitution. They were not introduced on the ground that these states were backward.

The resolution, he said, proceeded from some theory which was excellent but was not realistic. He had his sympathy with part 'B' and 'C' states, but they had to be treated differently because of conditions existing there.

Discussion on the resolution was adjourned till 3 p.m. tomorrow.

Members of the All-India Congress Committee lunched today at "Annapurna," New Delhi's non-rationed food cafetaria.

The lunch which was given by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Vice-President of the All-India Women's Food Council, was attended among others by Shri Purushottamdas Tandon, Congress President and the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh Pandit Ravishankar Shukla.

Miss Maniben Patel, treasurer of the A. I. C. C. presented the accounts at the session today.

The income of the A. I. C. C. for the period October 1, 1949 to September 30, 1950 was over Rs. 1,46,000.

FOOD, MAIN DRAIN ON INDIA'S ECONOMY

Per Capita Income Is Rs 255

DESHMUKH PLACES REPORT IN PARLIAMENT

NEW DELHI, May 5.

THE National Income of India during 1948-49 was Rs. 8,710 crores, according to the First Report of the National Income Committee which was presented to the Parliament to-day by Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister.

The per capita income works out to Rs. 255. The calculation of the income has been based on an estimated Indian population of 341.04 millions during the year 1948-49.

The Committee proposes to follow up its First Report with a final one which is expected to be submitted towards the end of 1951 or early in 1952. The final report would cover both 1948-49 and 1949-50.

POLICY MAKING

A correct estimate of the national income and its distribution are essential, the Committee observes, to enable the Government to frame their economic policy on proper lines. "It channels the mind of the policy-maker away from the immediate pressure of the specific problems to a consideration of the whole economy, of the close inter-relations among its parts, and of the links between the present and the future." In the absence of such data, there is a tendency to deal with each specific problem as it arises; to overlook the interdependence of groups and the continuity of effect of any policy.

While such a course of action, the Committee says, may lead to a solution of the immediate problem, it may give rise to a worse problem in future and "long-term problems may be allowed to accumulate with the danger that they will not be capable of solution within the existing framework of society whose preservation is sought."

The main bodies of the available data used by the Committee for estimates of the year 1948-49 relate to (a) gross volume of agricultural production and other allied products, (b) activities of factory establishments; (c) income and expenditure of Government and Government enterprises; (d) data on imports and exports and other items in the international balance of payments and (e) available information on the working population. The actual estimation has been made by taking into account the total 'working force' in the year 1948-49 and its distribution among different occupations.

The following table indicates the distribution of working force:

Principal earners plus working dependents

(Figures in thousands)

Exploitation of animals and vegetation	90,537
Exploitation of minerals	633
Industry	18,019
Transport	2,448
Trade	8,250
Public force	1,909
Public administration	1,697
Prefessions and liberal arts	5,044
Domestic Service	4,194
Total	132,731

The report indicates the methods which the Committee has adopted for estimating the value of different sources of income including agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fisheries, minerals, industry including small enterprises, trade and transport, the professions and liberal arts, government services and domestic workers. The sum of the net output of all the above sectors of Indian economy, the Committee says, gives the net domestic product at "factor cost".

In other words, this constitutes the income as received by the various factors of production, e. g. labour, capital, etc. Adjusting this figure with the estimated net earned income from abroad the Committee places the national income of India during the year 1948-49 at Rs. 87.1 "abja" or Rs. 8,710 crores. (One 'abja': Rs 100 crores or Rs. 1,000 millions).

National Income At A Glance

Population	341.04 millions
Net national income ..	Rs. 8,710 crores
Per Capita income ..	Rs. 255
Net domestic product at factor cost	Rs. 8,730 crores
Net national product at market prices ..	Rs. 9,170 crores
Net output per engaged person in	
Agriculture	Rs. 500
Mining & Factory establishments ..	Rs. 1,700
Small enterprises ..	Rs. 600
Commerce, transport & communications	Rs. 1,600
Professions (including miscellaneous services)	Rs. 600
Government services (administration)	Rs. 1,300
Domestic service ..	Rs. 400
Net output of Government enterprises	Rs. 300 crores
Government administration	Rs. 460 crores
Private sector	Rs. 7,970 crores
Government share in national expenditure	Rs. 840 crores
Government draft on private income ..	Rs. 690 crores

BREAKDOWNS

Of this total estimated national income, the Committee has given a few interesting breakdowns. An analysis of income by industrial origin indicates that agriculture, animal husbandry and ancilliary activities, including transport and marketing services performed by the cultivator on his own account in respect of his own produce, contribute roughly 48 per cent or nearly half the national income. Commerce, transport and communications offer 19.5 per cent or nearly a fifth of the total. Looking at the figure from a different angle, it is noticed that commodity production constituting roughly as the total value contributed by agriculture, mining, manufacturing and hand trades amounts to Rs. 56.5 "abja" or Rs 5,650 crores, representing nearly 2/3rds of the total income.

Distribution of income according to the character of the enterprises shows that the contribution of small enterprises, which is 83.6 per cent, is about five times as great as that of larger enterprises (16.4 per cent). It is also seen that small enterprises account for more than 61 per cent of the net domestic product.

PER ENGAGED PERSON

Statistical tables giving the net output per engaged person indicate that the overall national average is Rs. 660. The breakdown according to a few important trades and professions are: agriculture (Rs. 500); Mining and factory establishments (Rs. 1,700); small enterprises (Rs. 600); Commerce, transport and communications (Rs. 1,600); Government services (Rs. 1,300); professions including miscellaneous services (Rs. 600) and domestic service (Rs. 400).

Analysis of the consumer expenditure in relation to the national income indicate that food, which has been aptly called as the "king-pin of Indian economy" maintains its overriding importance in the structure of national expenditure.

Of the total estimated national production of Rs. 8,710 crores during 1948-49, the consumer expenditure of food, the Committee says, "probably amounted to Rs. 4,600 crores or nearly 53 per cent of the national income". This high proportion "shows in a general way the under-developed character of our economy".

A chapter has been devoted to a social accounting framework of the country. It gives a national income account of the Indian Union for the first time. The account presented is fully articulated but certain symbols have been used for the items which could not be estimated accurately. The country's economy has been divided into five sections namely, domestic product account, the private appropriation account, Government appropriation account, the consolidated resting account and the rest of the world account.

No Postponement Of Elections

NEW DELHI, May 5 (UPI): The Law Minister, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, reiterated the Government's intention to hold the general elections in November-December.

The Law Minister, who was replying to a question in Parliament today on the Madras Legislative Council's resolution requesting Government to hold the general elections in that state not earlier than February, 1952, said that Government did not consider that the reasons urged in the Madras Legislative Council in passing the resolution were sufficiently weighty to warrant the postponement of the elections in that state to February, 1952.

The Law Minister also said that no other state had so far requested the Government to postpone the elections because of harvesting or other difficulties. But, he explained, the Government had fixed a period of two months and within that limit, all the states could hold their elections.

TECHNICAL TRAINING FACILITIES OFFERED

NEW DELHI, May 5, (PTI): The Finance Minister informed Parliament today that almost all the dominion countries had offered India technical training facilities for Indian students under the Colombo Plan. Some of the proposals, he said, were in a more advanced stage than others. Australia had offered certain scholarships.

West German Councillor Arrested

FRIEDBURG, May 5 (PTI-Reuter): French occupation authorities here have arrested a Communist city councillor on charges of endangering the security of allied forces, the West German agency, DPA reported last night.

West German Party Banned

BONN, May 5 (PTI-Reuter): The West German Government yesterday banned the "Reichsfront," the neo-Nazi "Socialist Reich Party's" elite group of black-shirted guards, similar to Hitler's brown-shirted storm troopers.

BERLIN, May 5 (PTI-Reuter): British and Soviet occupation authorities signed an agreement yesterday settling a dispute over inter-zonal canal navigation.

FINANCIAL SET-UP OF D. V. C.

Understanding Reached With Corporation

NEW DELHI, May 5.

An understanding was reached between the Damodar Valley Corporation and the participating Governments at a meeting at New Delhi today that in case of material difference of opinion between the Corporation and its Financial Adviser the matter would be brought to the notice of the Government of India. The meeting was convened to consider, 'inter alia', the question of the financial set-up of the Damodar Valley Corporation and was presented over by Shri Sri Prakasa, Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research. Shri C D Deshmukh, Finance Minister, Shri N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Production and Supply, and Shri Mahabir Tyagi, Minister of State for Finance were also present.

On behalf of West Bengal, the conference was attended by Dr. B. C. Roy, the Chief Minister, and Shri Bhupati Majumdar, Irrigation Minister and, on behalf of Bihar, by Shri Srikrishna Sinha, the Chief Minister, Shri Anugrahanarian Sinha, Finance Minister and Shri Ram Chitra Singh, Irrigation Minister.

The Damodar Valley Corporation was represented by Shri S. N. Majumdar, Chairman and its members, Shri B. C. Guha and Shri Phulan Prasad Varma.

ADDITIONAL INDIAN MEMBER

It was also decided at the meeting that an additional Indian member should be appointed to the Board of Consultants of the Damodar Valley Corporation. At present the Board consists of three members of which two are American engineers and one an Indian engineer. In view of the difficulty of obtaining the services of the American members at short notice, it was considered desirable to add one more Indian member to the Board so that its services would be more readily available to the Corporation than hitherto.

Another decision taken at today's meeting related to project estimates. It was agreed that the project estimates concerning Maithon and Panchet Hill Dams and Durgapur Barrage and Canals System should be further scrutinised by technical officers, as soon as possible. These officers should meet again after about three weeks to discuss the project reports and make their recommendations.

As a result of today's decisions, it is expected that the work of the Damodar Valley Corporation will be further expected.

Underground Explosion Of A-Bomb

SEATTLE WASHINGTON, May 5 (PTI-Reuter): Senator Warren Magnuson (Democrat, Washington) said here last night that he understood the Government would shortly explode an atom bomb from a depth of 300 feet underground in the Aleutian Islands.

"I understand from sources I can't disclose that the test primarily is to determine what happens when a bomb is exploded underground, "he said.

"What they want to find out is what would happen if a saboteur should cause a bomb to be detonated in a subway or in the sub-basement of some building in one of our large American cities" he said.

Senator Magnuson said he did not know which Island in the Aleutians was being prepared for the atom bomb blast.

Atom Smashing Cyclotron

TENNESSEE, May 5 (PTI-Reuter): The United States has now an atom smashing cyclotron working here, the Atomic Energy Commission disclosed yesterday.

The announcement said the machine, 76 inches in diameter, was the largest fixed frequency proton cyclotron in the world and an important addition to research facilities.

Scientists at this atomic city will use the cyclotron in their studies of nuclear reaction. It can also be used to produce radioactive isotopes not available from nuclear reactors such as the one in operation here.

CALCUTTA, May 5 (PTI): Due to a severe thunder-storm at Gauhati, a Calcutta-bound Airways (India) passenger plane had to return to Gauhati about an hour after taking off.

Spiritual Blessings Of India To Muslims

STAND WITH NEHRU, SAYS SIR AHMED

CALCUTTA, May 5 (UPI and PTI).

SIR SULTAN AHMED presiding over the All India Muslim Convention in Calcutta this afternoon, referring to Muslims in India said "it is bad for the body," and sad for the mind to live with body in one country and mind in another.

But if he follows the pecular national dialectics with a clear intellectual grasp, he will discover the synthesis; the secular state of India offers him the right to enjoy the spiritual blessings of his own Islamic faith without clashing anyway with the material fulfilment of his needs. It is, however, quite possible that due to the lack of vigilance on the part of those responsible for the implementation of the secular policy of the state, there are cases of Muslims not obtaining due facilities for education and services".

LOYALTY

Mr. Ahmed referred to the resolution of the World Muslim Conference urging on its participants to save any Muslim country" from any attack by a 'foreign power", and said: a "foreign power" making an attack on a Muslim state, may well happen to be another Muslim state—say, as between Afghanistan and Pakistan. If it happens to be an action between India and Pakistan, the Muslim of India will have to fight Muslims of Pakistan, just as Hindus of Pakistan will fight Hindus of India. This loyalty lies not religion wise but nation-wise. And if this national loyalty is in conflict with religious loyalty, the state will not tolerate and cannot tolerate any such divided loyalties."

INDO-PAK RELATIONS

Referring to Indo-Pakistan relations, Mr. Ahmed said that politics alone would not correct all our troubles arising out of the welter of the mental agony of two brothers separating. The Delhi Pact had given all the political remedies of our international differences, but in addition there was the need of a psychological programme to treat the Hindu-Muslim malady in its internal aspect. Though today they stood apart, the two peoples had many historical ties that did not cease to affect ons another simply because a political separation had been effected only yesterday. They had many vital problems too that the relationship as two neighbourly states had created between them, and on a satisfactory answer of these problems rested their political and economic future.

Mr. Ahmed said that there was a general lowering of the standards not only of administrative ability but also of ethical morals at various levels of our Government. Unles the tone of the political public, and specially of the Government, was considerably improved, the economic conditions would go headlong down to their abysmal depth—whereto no one knew.

He described the proposed amendment of the fundamental right clauses of the Constitution as "a most glaring instance of the unimaginstiveness of the present Government" and said it would be miserable if the Constitution had no more sanctity than an act of parliament which could be amended or repealed at will.

"Of the rival ideologies, claiming our loyalty, two stand out far more prominently over the shoulders of others. One is democracy, the other communism. To be concrete, one is Americanism, the other Russianism. To set up a third platform in the face of them requires tremendous force of conviction. Nehru stands for that platform. His platform represents the challenge of peace to war."

Mr. Ahmed prevailed upon the Muslims of India to study their needs in relation to their present environments and choose what they considered to be the most necessary for their fulfilment. Stalin, Truman and Nehru stood before them and they must declare their choice straightway now. "And if you have chosen—and if it be the Nehru way—sound the bugle, order the march and right you go", Mr. Ahmed concluded.

Welcoming the delegates, Mr. T. M. Zariff, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said that the time had now come for the Indian Muslims to take stock of their position in the light of the fast developing situation in the country and abroad.

Mr. T. M. Zariff.

Mr. Zariff declared that the Muslims of India were loyal citizens and would shed every drop of their blood in war, and every ounce of energy in peace for India—their motherland of choice. This affirmation, he added, was necessary in view of the recent move of the Pakistan government.

Speaking on Kashmir, Mr. Zariff urged the delegates to remember that Kashmir was today being ruled by the Kashmiri people on a far broader democratic basis than Pakistan or for matter of that many other countries" whose unaccredited and unclaimed representatives" took part in the Karachi Conference.

Landlord Convicted

POONA, May 5 (H. S.): Jahangir Dorabji Ankalesaria, a landlord in Poona Camp, was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 4,000 by the Special Magistrate, Mr. Chudasma for accepting Rs. 2,400 four years' rent, in advance from one of his tenants by way of bribe.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, May 5.

120	Ready Japan	....	9	5 0
150	Ready Japan	.....	9	9 0
120	Ready Italy	.....	9	2 0
150	Ready Italy	.....	9	0 6
150	D. Box May	.....		1925
150	D. Box June	.....		1915

New York Cotton Market Closed

NEW YORK, May 5.

New York cotton market was closed today.

Art Silk Yarn Import Licences

NEW DELHI, May 5 (UPI): The Government of India have decided that additional licences for the import of art silk yarn from both soft currency countries and Japan shall be granted freely to all categories of applicants subject to the detailed procedure which has been indicated in a notification published in the Gazette of India.

Dutch-Swedish Trade Pact

THE HAGUE, May 5, (PTI-Reuter): Holland and Sweden have signed a twelve-month trade agreement, as a result of talks here last month, the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs announced today.

The rice breeders working party of the International Rice Commission which met in Bogor in Indonesia in the middle of last month decided to start a school for giving post-graduate training in rice breeding methods to students from South and South-East Asian countries.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kalivar M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

14 DIE IN AIR CRASH

BERLIN, May 5 (PTI-Reuter): A twin-engined Soviet transport plane crashed in the East German province of Mecklenburg, two days ago, killing 14 of the 15 East German peoples police aboard, the anti-Communist information bureau reported here yesterday.

5 Killed In Rail Accidents

BELGRADE, May 5 (PTI-Reuter):—Five prisoners, including a priest, and a policeman were killed in a train collision on the Zagreb-Belgade line on Saturday, the Yugoslav Directorate of Railways stated yesterday. Twenty-five people were injured.

The statement denied foreign reports that a group of priests were killed in the crash.

KING FAROUK TO WED TOMORROW

CAIRO, May 5 (PTI-Reuter): King Farouk of Egypt will marry 17-year-old Miss Narriman Hanem Sadek on Sunday.

The 31-year-old king met the bride in a Cairo jeweller's shop in 1949.

Mr. C. Kesavan, Chief Minister of Travancore-Cochin left for Delhi by air to attend the forest conference to be held at Dehru Dun.

COLOMBO MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

COLOMBO, May 5.

Ceylon provincials 20, Estates of Uva 24, Glagows 20, Margiolds 16, Strathspeys 23, Uplands 18-1/2, Golinas 13-1/2, Kalugangas, 23-1/2 Keiani tea gardens 15, North Westerns 22, Opalgalla 16, Pelmadulla Valleys 20, Warriapollas 15-1/2, Apthorppts 24 Biddescars 11, 10-1/2, Cluns 30, Dorsets 18, Procesters 25, Hatbawee 13-1/2, Kalutara Rubbers 17, Kiriellas 10, Noneragallas 13, Sittagamas 9-1/2, Udapollas 15-1/2, Beverlacs 7-1/2, Jebongs 6-3/4, Kongsis 10, Langat Rivers 22-3/3, Selinings 110, Tuan Mees 12, Arcadias 17, Cocoanut Estates of Perak 6, Browns 24-1/4, Hunters 18, Millers 9-1/2, Lanks rubbers 27, Good Hopes 12.

Ahmedabad Share Market

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, May 5.

Ahmedabad Stock Exchange closing Calico 331-8, Ambika 368, Arvind 901, Defd. 2,131, New Shorok 656, Atul 142-8, New Manekchowk 176-4, Rustom Jehangir 100.

Calico opened 331, high 332, low 330-8, closed 331-8. Ambika opened 367, high 368, closed 368. Arvind opened 905, high 906, low 900, closed 901. Defd. opened 2,133, high high 2,134, low 2,128, closed 2,131. New Shorok opened 654, high 657, closed 656. Atul opened 140, high 143, closed 142-3.

Tone of market was steady.

SYRIAN COTTON FOR INDIA

Canadian High Commissioner Explains Newsprint Situation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. W. F. Chipman, Canadian High Commissioner in India, said here today that though the newsprint situation was still "critical in view of the heavy demand" there had been "slight improvement during the last four months."

Answering a question as regards the possibility of India securing more newsprint from Canada, Mr. Chipman said that it was not "Canada's fault if India was not receiving an adequate quota at present."

Saying that he did not wish to be drawn too much into a discussion on the subject, Mr. Chipman asserted that, were it not for the fact that some of the Indian concerns had terminated their contracts with Canadian newsprint firms after devaluation, "the situation would have been different today."

The whole question of shortage of newsprint boiled down to finding ways and means to increase the production, he added. "It is impossible to invent newsprint. It has to be made." Emphasising that the production and the distribution of this essential commodity in Canada was not in the hands of the Canadian Government who exercised only nominal control over it, Mr. Chipman wished to assure the Indian newspapers that there was "no question of ill-will at all."

'GIFT' WHEAT

As a representative of a surplus food country Mr. Chipman was put the usual barrage of question on the possibility of Canada sending more food to India. He said that under the 25-million dollar Colombo Plan "India had already been offered 'gift' wheat but she had preferred to wait for the next crop" which was expected by the end of August this year, though, Mr. Chipman emphasised, "the wheat that was offered was perfectly wholesome." This was, he added, apart from the wheat that India obtained from the "wheat pool" at controlled rates from Canada.

Mr. Chipman referred to the 50 scholarships offered by the Canadian Government to Indian students for higher technical training and said the Government of India was expected to make an announcement in this connection shortly, after the details had been worked out.

Mr. Chipman who is proceeding on a three-month holiday to Canada expects to be back in India sometime in October, of this year.

INDO-SYRIAN TRADE

Dr. N. Armanazi, Syrian Minister in New Delhi, who also sailed by the "Himalaya" on a four-month holiday said that his country would be exporting to India long-staple cotton that was being grown in Syria of late "at a moderate price." The first shipment was expected by the end of July this year. He said that Syria had first started growing long-stape cotton as an experimental measure and within two years only had made considerable progress. Last year Syria had exported 50,000 bales of cotton and this year the output was expected to be higher.

Regarding Syria's ability to help India in respect of foodgrains Dr. Armanazi said that though his country had offered considerable quantity of wheat last year India had postponed acceptance of the offer and ultimately the "talks had proved inconclusive." At present, Dr. Armanazi asserted, the balance of trade between the two countries was very much in favour of India, though India could profitably buy more from Syria. A draft treaty of friendship and commerce between the two countries had already been prepared and was awaiting final sanction of the two Governments, he added. Dr. Armanazi has been in the foreign service of his country for seven years and was Syrian Minister in London during 1945-49. Among those who came to see him off was the Consul-General for Syria in Bombay, Mr. Sobhi Elejel.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Governor of Orissa, also left by the same boat on a three-month holiday tour of U.K. and some of the Continental countries. Interviewed on board he said that he had earned a well-deserved rest after 33 years of strenuous service in the cause of the country. He said that he had no fixed itinerary of the tour but it was a "pure holiday". He was seen off, amongst others, by Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali, his wife.

Sir Sultan Chinoy also sailed by R.M.S. "Himalaya" on a six month holiday-tour of the United Kingdom and the Continent. Sir Chinoy who was accompanied by his wife said that they would first proceed to England from where they would go to France and Switzerland by car. Asked by a reporter if he included "business" in his tour programme, Sir Sultan laughingly said that being 66 years of age, he was a business man only in a consulting capacity.

Among other prominent persons who left by the same liner which sailed at noon today were the Maharaja and Maharani of Kapurthala accompanied by Col. Barpur Singh, Mr. Roderick Chisholm, Managing Director of the Imperial Bank of India Ltd., Bombay, Mr. F. P. Ferguson, Managing Director of Messrs. Dunlop Rubber Co., (India) Ltd., Calcutta, Mr. E. E. Birkett, Managing Director, Messrs. Allied Motors Ltd., New Delhi and Chief Representative of Rootes and Rolls Royce, Mr. Morarji Mulraj Khatau, a prominent business man of Calcutta, Mr. H .I. Winfor, Director, Messrs. Parry Ltd., Madras, and Mr. A. Hopton, Middle-East Sales Representative of Messrs. Nuffields Exports Ltd., England.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, May 5.

The local bullion market was fairly firm today with moderate buying. There was utter absence of any selling and prices moved up.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 205-2 and advanced at Rs. 205-10 on moderate buying and short covering. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 206-2 while Spot bullion was placed at Rs. 205-8.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 116-2 and advanced at Rs. 116-5. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 116-10 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 79-12.

Later on Silver advanced at Rs. 205-15 but declined at Rs. 205-5 and the market closed as under:—

Ready Silver	205	6
Forward	205	8
Ready Gold	116	4
Forward	115	15

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET

Small opening gains in new crops were slightly extended on trade buying and shortcovering evidently based on the continued firmness of securities but upturns attracted scattered hedges and local professional selling In oldcrops there was little activity in May while July came under light liquidation due partly to further reports of mills selling cotton out of their stock. Dealings remained light reflecting uncertainties over the Korean situation and desire to await further developments and crop prospects. New crops eased more than one dollar a bale from the day's highs in the afternoon under New Orleans selling and reports of a sharp decline in grains. Commission house liquidation was also evident undoubtedly influenced by lack of follow through of recent buying following market forecastsers recommendations to buy October together with favourable crop reports in the past few days especially from Texas. Weekend shortcovering finally arrested the decline closing steady. Sale were around 140,000 bales. Meanwhile a private crop survey indicated a 30 percent increase in cotton acreage in the eastern belt and 20 to 45 a increase in the central belt.

Following were the closings, with th price range:

Delivery	Opening	High	Low	Close
Spot				46.06
May	45.35	45.39	45.39	45.39
July	45.01	45.01	44.96	44.96
October	39.55	39.62	39.38	39.39
December	39.01	39.07	38.78	38.79
March	38.92	38.96	38.67	38.69
May	38.72	38.72	38.55	38.51
July	38.32	38.35	38.15	38.15
October	—	36.40	36.15	36.15
New Orleans Spot				44.91
July	45.00	45.00	44.92	44.94
October	39.41	39.48	39.27	39.27
December	38.88	38.93	38.67	38.67
March	38.88	38.88	38.68	38.68
May	38.70	37.71	38.69	38.50
July	—	38.26	38.08	38.08

Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, May 4.

In good activity, the stock market went further ahead register irregularly higher tendencies mostly up to about one dollar and to achieve the best levels in nearly two years. Good interest kept rails moving forward and the group took the leadership from the somewhat faltering industrials sections. At noon the averages were industrials 262.89 and rails 85.88. Rails lost some ground in the afternoon under profittaking but simultaneously members of the industrial group developed a firmer tendency. The final hour found the market showing a fair predominance of gains mostly to about onepoint. A sudden burst of profittaking near the close caused an abrupt reversal fov. The market developed a predominance of mostly fractional losses and closed easy.

Chicago Grains

CHICAGO, May 4.

CHICAGO GRAINS: Advanced in sympthy with the early strength of wheat which reflected a private crops estimate indicating a probable 1951 winter wheat output around—100 millo April first forecast Rallies, however, attracted increased hedging profittaking, prices losing part of the gains. export business continued inactive. Prices eased sharply in late dealings under a flurry of commission house selling and lack of follow through of the early buying movement.

News From City Markets

INCREASED LIQUIDATION IN STEELS AFTER EARLY RISE

Mill Shares Quietly Steady

BOMBAY, May 5.

The Bombay Stock Exchange displayed firmer tendency today under renewed buying. After yesterday's setback on technical considerations, the upward trend was resumed today As pointed out before Bulls are confidently looking for higher prices and Bears are forced to cover their unprotected sales in a rising market.

Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 2137-8 against yesterday's closing at Rs. 2126-8 and steadied at Rs. 2132-8. Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 398 Indian Irons came in business at Rs 38-12.

Bombay Dyeing shares were done at Rs. 525 and Kohinoor Mill shares were placed at Rs. 392. Svadeshi Mill shares came in business at Rs. 328. New Greats again moved up at Rs. 232.

There was a good enquiry in the Miscellaneous section and Scindia shares firmed up at Rs. 18-12. Bombay Burmas were placed at Rs. 522. Tata Oils were quoted at Rs. Rs. 46-8 and Tata Chemicals changed hands at Rs. 15-15.

Later on there was increased weekend liquidation and Tata Steel Defds declined at Rs. 2125 after being quoted at Rs. 2140. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 396-8. Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 523-2 and Kohinoors closed at Rs. 391-8. Closing tone was steady

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (10)	523	2
Kohinoor Mills (12)	391	8
Century Spinning (12) XD	373	0
Swadeshi Mills (16)	327	0
Central India Mills (6)	281	12
Simplex Mills (11)	284	0
New Great Eastern (3-2)	229	8
Indore (4)	138	12
Gokak (10) XD	265	0
Swan (20)	407	0
Finlay Mills (15)	314	0
Morarji (7)	215	0
Edward (15)	316	4
Meyer (6)	90	0
Apollo Mills (Rs. 4)	3	4 6
India United Ord (0-12-6)	13	14
India United Defd (0-2-0)	2	7 6
Madhusudan (7-8)	132	8
Podar (9)	165	0
Khatau (7)	205	0

STEELS

Tata Steel Ord (16)	396	8
Tata Steel Defd (79-5)	2125	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref	137	12
Indian Iron (1)	38	12
Bengal Steel Corpn (0-12)	28	14

CEMENT

Associated Cement (8-8)	167	4

INDUSTRIES

Burma (15)	520	J
Belapur (12-8)	281	0
Shivrajpur (1-12)	47	0
Scindia Steam	18	9 5
Premier Construction (4)	109	4
Tata Chemical	16	0
Tata Oil (1)	47	0
British India Corp. (0-9)	10	10 6
India Copper	3	11 3
Wimco (11)	236	4
Alcock (28-2)	363	12

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata (4-9) XD	153	1
Andhra Valley XD	1482	8
Tata Power (50) XD	1632	8

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS

Elphinstone (4)	71	0
Phoenix (6)	181	4
Indian Mfg (40)	3350	0
Kurla (7-8)	121	4
Colaba (8)	104	0
New City (11)	225	0
Minerva (12)	136	4
Bradbury	685	0
Bharat (2)	29	0
Mysore Defd (4) XD	166	14
Model Mills (5)	176	4
Laxmi (27)	643	12
Vishnu Cotton (6)	205	0
Western	1490	0
Standard (15)	342	0
Sholapur (200)	3000	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	25	12
Hindustan Mills (40) XD	1500	0
Tata Mills (2) XD	54	0
Ahmedabad Advance (8)	205	0
Sassoon Silk (2-10)	35	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	26	12
Madhusudan S (2-8)	25	0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	210	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60	0
Berar	261	8
Victoria Mills	225	0

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	111	4
Ahmedabad New (0-14-4)	112	8
Surat Electric (2)	138	8
Karachi Electric (2)	127	4
Broach (0-5)	8	8
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	12
Amalgamated (0-12)	11	7
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	22	0
Poona Electric Supply (5-2)	116	4
Bombay's Sidburban	155	10
Jaigaon	11	9

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank of India (40)	1902	8
Imperial Bank P.P.	467	8
Central Bank (2)	78	4
Central New	78	0
Bank of India (4) XR	163	0
Union (0-5)	6	13
Baroda (2 8)	131	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (11-8)	38	0
United Commercial (1-12)	45	8
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	27	0
Hindustan Commercial (1)	22	8
Mysore Bank (8)	290	0
Eastern Bank (14-8)	76	1

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (125)	4650	0
Empire (10)	477	8
New India (2) XD	48	8
Jupiter (0-12)	9	4
Vulcan (1-10)	11	10
Ind Merchantile	38	0
Universal	7	14
B I G	16	0
Neptune	5	12
Industrial and Prudential	28	4
New Great	18	12
All India General	7	12

RAILWAY SHARES

G P. (26)	111	12

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Bombay Steam (10)	282	8
Bombay Burma New (6)	172	8
Burma Petrol	1	11
Mackenzie (6)	82	8
Port Canning (3)	37	0
Kemp and Co (30)	318	8
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	94	0
Industrial Invest Trust (4)	85	8
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	58	0
Mukund Iron	55	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	12	0
Alembic (15)	131	4
Supreme Industries	90	0
Bombay Uganda	68	0
Indian Cement (1937)	28	0
Walchand Nagar Industries (5)	181	4
United Motor	30	8
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	140	0
Hydro Construction	19	2 8
Mahamadi Steam	180	0
Gujerat Motor	28	0
Sardar Carbonic XD	750	0
Harvey Press	370	0
Estrella Batteries	37	0
National Rayon	96	12
Bombay Cycle	22	2
Jost Co	75	0
Digvijay Cement	65	12
Jam Wire	14	0
Phalton (8) X.D.	116	0

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st	196	4
Bengal Steel	118	4
Indian Iron	108	0
Andhra Valley	1215	0
Tata Power	1330	0
Hydro-Electric (7)	123	12
Bombay Steamer	247	8
Central India	640	8
Swadeshi Mills	335	0
Vishnu Mills	537	8
Laxmi	278	12
New Great Mills	215	4
Podar Mills	96	0
Shrinivass Mills	99	4
Elphinstone Mills	109	8
Bradbury Mills	325	0
Surat Electricity	142	8
Pre Construction First	104	0
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref	99	8
Amalgamated	107	8
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical	137	8
Walchandnagar	120	4
Jupiter	9	15
Supreme	92	4
Meyer	85	4
Mackenzie (First)	92	0
Mackenzie	88	0
Ahmedabad Advance	127	
Mysore Mill	61	4
Standard	99	8
Madhusudhan	13	0
Khatau	98	0
Morarji	95	0
National Rayon	92	4
Poison	9r	

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952	101	4
Bombay Steamer	99	14
Indian Hume Pipe	101	8
Tata Power 1961	101	0
Walchandnagar (8)	100	1

OUTSIDE SHARES

Burma Corporation	2	12 6
New Victoria Mills	3	0
New Victoria Mills Pref.	5	0
Gold Mohor (20)	365	0
New Kaiser Hind	180	0
Sajjan Mills	91	0
Osmanshahi	118	0
Ajam Shahi	116	0
Air Service	2	15
Air India Tata	50	0
Air International	54	0
Bharat Line	94	0
Hind Line	6/9/6	
Walchand Motor	51	8
India Steam	3	3
Tata Locomotive	89	0
Killick Industries	147	8
Rallt Ord	116	4
Rallt Pref	95	0

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

BOMBAY, May 5.

MILLS

Apollo 3-5 3-4-6.
B. R. Cotton 90.
B. Dyeing 525 23-2 26-14 23-2
Bradbury Ord 685
C. India 283 82 82-8 81-12
Century 374 74-8 76
Colaba 105-8 4
Dawn 85
E. Textiles 316-4
Elphinstone 71
Finlay 314 15 14
Gokak 256 54-8 57 55
I. U. Defd. 2-8-3 2-7-8 2-7-8
I. U. Ord. 13-15-6 14 1 13-15
Indore 138-12 40 38-12
Kohinoor 393-8 91-8 93-4 91-8
Madhusudan 132-8
Morarji 215
New City 225
New Great 227 26 31-8 29-8
Poenix 181-4
Podar 163-12 65 62-8 65
Shrinivas 210
Simplex 285 83-8 84
Svadeshi 328-8 26-8 29 27
Tata Mills 54
Scindia 18-8 18-13 18-9-8

BANKS

Baroda 131
Central 78-12
Central New 78
Imperial 1902-8
Imperial New 467-8
India 163
U. Commercial 45-8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 110-15 11-4
Andhra 1482-8
Suburban 155-1
Surat 138-8
Hydro 153-8
Hydro Pref. 183-12
Power 1630 32-8
Power Pref. 1320

INSURANCE

L. Mercantile 38
New India 48 49 48-8
Vulcat. 11-10

STEELS

Bl Steel 29 29-1 28-14
I. Iron 38 14 38-11-6 38-12
Tata Defd. 2138-12 40 32-8 40 2
Tata Ord. 399 97-8 99 96-8
Tata IInd Pref. 137-12 37-8 37-12

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 365 63-12
A. C. C. 167-4 67-12 67-4
Belapur 281 4
B. B. Old 522-8 23-12 20-10 25 20
B. B New 171-4 72-8
B. B. Petrol 1/11
B. I. C. 10-11 10-10-6
I. Copper 3-11-6 3 12 3-11-8
Dharamsey 55
P. Const. 108 10 9-4
Shivrajpur 47-4 47
Tata Chem 15-14 16-14 16
Tata Pref. 133-2
Tata Oil 44-8 47-8 47
Walchandnagar 178-12 81-4
Wimco 236 14 36-4

SPECIAL

National Rayon Ord. 96-8 96-12
National Rayon Pref. 92-4
Standard Mills 337-8 50 62-8
Madhusudan B. 25

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, May 5

GROUNDNUTS:—

Quality	51	8	0
Madras	51	4	0
Bold	50	8	0
June July	51	8	0

LINSEED:—

Bold	44	15	0
Small	43	0	0
April May	45	4	0
June July	46	4	0

CASTORSEEDS:—

Madras	51	4	0
May	253	0	0
September	257	0	0

OILS:—

Groundnuts Bombay Mill	28	0	0
Upcountry	27	7	0
May	27	7	0
June	27	9	0
Linseed Oil	24	12	0
Castorseed Oil	30	0	0

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

NEW DELHI WORRIED ABOUT FOOD

THE Food situation had been worrying New Delhi. The Prime Minister's broadcast and his Conference with some of the Chief Ministers of the States were indicative of this anxiety. It is true that India had a series of calamities in 1950. It is also true that efforts at procurement of food by some surplus states have been disappointing. The cat was out of the bag at the Conference of Chief Ministers. According to Lobby reports, some of the Ministers urged for further postponement of General Elections. They, according to reports, claimed that Elections would divert their energies from the Food Front. Some of them were apprehensive of the results, which might bring out undesirable and inexperienced elements to the forefront. It was, however, clear that the Election fear was largely responsible for the go slow with procurement movement.

Democracy

To them, democracy did not mean, "You are as good as I am" but "I am much better than all of you". The final test of democracy however is its capacity to breed leaders whether Congress can produce leaders, to rule this country is the yardstick to measure whether that body is democratic. For, democracy knows no indispensibility. It believes in constant change, lest one leader or one Party may corrupt the country or its institutions.

The Prime Minister stood like a rock against all power hunters. He would not budge an inch. In fact, his Cabinet has already approved of an Election Plan, so far as the Centre is concerned. The issue, therefore, is whether his Government would be strong enough to force the State Ministers to place food procurement on war footing. Some sort of economic sanctions shall have to be applied against non-cooperating States. If past experience is any guide, no such drastic remedies could be envisaged. The go-slow with procurement might win Elections for some, but it may mean death to weaker sections of the society and may even prove fatal in Elections to others in less fortunate States. Even the living ghost of Gandhiji may be little avail in place where hunger lays its toll.

Need Of The Hour

Parliamentary democracy has known Ministers without portfolios. It was reserved for the Congress brand of democracy to create Ministers without Constituencies.

Feudalism reigned supreme in the Princely India of yesterday. Congress Organisations hardly existed in the land of bejeweled Maharajas. Need of the hour was to create effective and efficient administrative machinery in Part 'B' States. The socalled Popular Ministries have been installed in them, instead. As the Prime Minister frankly declared the other day, these Ministers, at their best, represented the State Ministry; Sir Gopalaswamy Ayyangar and his Staff.

The Congress Parliamentary Board has evolved another model of Parliamentary institutions. It has directed the Punjab Chief Minister, Dr. Bhargava to call a meeting of the Congress Party in order to get elected a panel of ten by proportionate representation and single transferable vote. The Central "Parliamentary Board will select six colleagues from this panel of ten to form Dr. Bhargava's Cabinet.

Apart from the theory and practice of Parliamentary institutions, all of which have been thrown in the fire-place, the issue is whether the same formula would be made applicable all over India? Democratic Front may be liquidated today, if the Congress Working Committee were elected by proportionate representation and single transferable vote and all the State Cabinets were reconstituted on that basis. Men in power often forget that weapons they forge may be used against them. So much for democracy.

Democratic Front

Democratic Front held its meeting during the week. The Conference included those who had taken the plunge and these who had given notice of their intention to take the plunge. At the last moment, the courage of the waverers failed. They caught hold of the Prime Minister's coat and decided to stay on in the Congress. As I indicated earlier the Democratic Front was also dissolved.

Holiday Mania Of The Health Ministry

NEW DELHI, May 5.

New Delhi had a busy week. The following were its highlights. Prime Minister broadcast to the nation on Food. Prime Minister held a Conference of certain State Ministers. A "popular" Ministry was set up in Rajasthan. Another is in offing in the Punjab and East Punjab States Union. Democratic Front held a meeting. Parliament street will be urbanised. Minister for Health Education will be junketing abroad this summer.

Urbanisation is the problem of land scarcity. If one travels from Fort or Colaba area to Virar in Bombay one will see seven stroyed buildings giving place to single stroyed houses. There is no such problem in New Delhi. Some, however, feel that India's Capital will remain incomplete, unless sky-scrapers were erected in New Delhi.

A decision is announced to urbanise Parliament Street in New Delhi. The announcement is another attempt at mass-fooling. Let me take you through Parliament Street. Starting from Parliament House, the first building on the right is a mosque, the third building is P.T.I. Offices, sixth building is a Church next to which is Jantar Mantar gardens. The second building on the left is Broadcasting House, the fourth is Police Station, fifth is Imperial Bank next to which are Municipal Offices. All these buildings and particularly the mosque are not likely to be pulled down for urbanisation. Under the Plan, Parliament Street will have some seven storeyed buildings and some single storeyed structures.

The Position

The Central Public Works Engineers occasionally tell the bewildered New Delhi that its sub-soil water was raising rapidly. Steel structure in a massive biulding in Cannaught Place was found to be rust eaten recently and had to be changed. How would the foundations support seven streyed buildings is however not disclosed.

It is announced that first three storeys would house offices and residential accommodation will be confined to be top storeys. Apart from heat, which unfortunate residents shall have to bear for six months in a year, there is the problem of water supply in topmost storeys. Water pressure in New Delhi is so low in summer months, that it becomes a problem to keep sanitary fittings functioning on first floor. It will, however, not be the headache for superannuated engineers, who live in palatial single storeyed houses.

Land on which these sky-scrapers will be built belongs to the Government, which has fixed Rs. three lakhs an acre as its minimum price. It is claimed that the Reserve Bank of India has bought some land at Rs. three lakhs an acre. Negotiations were in progress for a similar deal with an Insurance Company. The Reserve Bank is a State enterprise and its payment could be regarded as a book adjustment. The Insurance Companies trade with other people's money. The biggest landlord in New Delhi has declined to pay the high price fixed by the Government.

Health Minister is going abroad to represent India at the non-stop international peep show. Her Secretary has gone on leave. Her "Indispensible" Director-General of Health Service is also in Europe. He generally manages to spend four months every year round about Paris. The Education Minister is also going to Europe.

According to rules, both Minister and Secretary should not be out of Capital at one and same time. It is the exception, which proves a rule.

Plight Of Biharis In Scarcity Areas

EYE-WITNESS' ACCOUNT

PATNA, May 5 (PTI).

MR. JANAKINANDAN SINGH, Chairman of the Darbhanga District Board, and Pandit Harinath Misra, Secretary of the Congress Legislature Party of Bihar, in a joint statement today asked the State Government to make "immediate provision for gratuitous relief on a vast scale", to the people in affected areas of Bihar.

Mr. Singh and Pandit Misra, who have returned here after a fortnight's tour of Madhubani sub-division in Darbhanga district—the worst affected area in Bihar—said "we are convinced that the extent and intensity of the suffering of the sub-division is so deep that the whole sub-division should be declared a famine area and steps taken to fight it on that basis.

"The tragedy of the situation in Madhubani sub-division now is that although supplies are reaching at a much faster rate than before, 50 per cent of these stocks are not being lifted by the consumers as they have no buying power. The poorer section of the people—mostly landless labourers and petty kisans—whose number is over four lakhs have sold away whatever property they had.

In their statement covering their tour of over a hundred villages in the sub-division which has a total population of 14 lakhs—they made these observations:

FAMISHED DESTITUTES

"We found thousands of famished destitutes in tattered rags who surrounded us with folded hands and demanded in tears food, which, alas, we were not in a position to give. "In Jhan there were some reported cases of starvation deaths of which we were reasonably conviced of four to be were due to hunger. In village Rupauli, Radharam Mandal, a landless labourer, after going without food for four days, went to work in another village and while constructing a mud well, vomitted blood and died. In Madhwapur thana also, we found four genuine cases of starvation deaths.

"Oysters, snails and crabs which were being taken by Harijans as subsidiary food have also been exhausted at most places".

RELIEF MEASURES

Mr. Singh and Pandit Misra suggested that 25 per cent of the landless labourers, who form about 40 per cent of the population, should be treated as destitutes and given cooked food from free public kitchens. "It would be criminal to take any work from them in the present state of their health".

They also suggested that the Agriculturists Loans Act of 1884 should immediately be amended, if necessary through an ordinance, to provide for giving loans at the rate of Rs. 100 per bigha to individuals after speedy on-the-spot enquiry.

They added "there is also an unprecedented scarcity of cloth in the area and womenfolk at many places have little or no cloth. Dhotis and saris should be distributed among them without delay".

The statement concluded: "we have nothing but praise for the harassed officials of the sub-division who are doing their best for relieving the distress, but the task is so big and the machinery is so inadequate that the problem cannot be tackled through the existing machinery".

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Volunteers Collect Foodgrains For Bihar

INDORE, May 5, (PTI): Congress volunteers of Indore have collected more than 1,000 maunds of foodgrains by way of door-to-door collections in Indore city and district.

The "Bihar Week" is being observed here since May 1 and collections will be made till Monday next.

Besides foodgrains, the volunteers have collected about Rs. 20,000. The Committee has made arrangements to purchase wheat from the State Government with their cash collections. The wheat thus purchased will also be included in the gift.

Similar voluntary work is being taken up by the Dewas and Ujjain District Congress Committees, which will present 1,001 and 1000 maunds of foodgrains respectively to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who will break his journey at Dewas for a few minutes on his way to Ujjain to receive the gift.

In all, Dr. Rajendra Prasad is expected to receive a "present" of over 5,000 maunds of foodgrains. The whole quota will be sent to Bihar.

FOOD GIFT

RANGOON, May 5 (PTI): The Indian business community here today formally handed over to the Indian Food Minister, Mr. K. M. Munshi, 350 tons of Burma rice as a gift to the famine-stricken people of India.

SHORT STORY

JOURNALISTS NEVER DIE!

BY VASANT DESHMUKH

RAMAN cast a proud glance at the heaps of the Dak edition of "Jana-Sewak. Here was all his labour, his life's struggle, his sole" mission, splashed over thousands of sheets. Here was hot nationalist stuff that would kindle the flickering flames of nationalism, in thousands of district hearts.

For, it was a far cry, a very very far cry from Madura to Bombay, from a one-anna grub in the distant Madura to the neon signboard of "Jana-Sewak" in Bombay pulsating with life, with vigour, with break-neck speed!

But the huge circulation of his paper was a magnificent journalistic paradox. His liabilities increased with his circulation. In fact, the fever of higher circulation got so much ingrained in his lanky person that he also developed higher circulation of blood, a very high blood pressure!

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But blood pressure or otherwise, Raman slogged on and on. While he printed large advertisements of nourishing baby foods, his own children were suffering from rickets. While he sang loud the praise of voiles, his sickly wife was battling with Dosas in the dark kitchen in clothes that had long lost their original colour. And while his commercial reporter was punctually reporting the market conditions and commenting brilliantly on the stocks and shares, his increasing stock of progeny was making it impossible for him to share the joys of life with muddle-headed idiots in Bombay, who somehow managed to prosper in spite of their blank pates.

But all this mattered little. To Raman, the whir of his Rotary was far more melodious than the plaintive wails of Sarangi, symbolising the love pangs of the belle in distress, gazing from the balcony at the full moon! The next day's leader was his craze, his mania, his day-dream. He would conjure up phrases, new expressions, new ideas and write them with an imaginary pen on th. huge slate of the sky as the suburban train would carry him towards his office.

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Entering his modest house, he flung his leather bag somewhere and sank into a creaking chair! His mistakes gathered around him, tiny little third leaders, he thought to himself and smiled the intelligent, conscious smile of a successful but struggling editor!

"Appa! I need shoes....."This was little Savitri.

"And you say you have no time to buy new books for me," complained Vidyadhar.

"And the circus shows are in town for the last two months", slyly added the eldest.

At that Raman felt paternally guilty! In the plethora of the little offshoots....hundreds of journalistic offshoots, Raman really was finding very little time to devote to domestic requirements.

"And my saris' could now as well be used as doormats," broke in Sita.

This was the last straw which would have virtually killed the traditional camel and broke the back of the poor editor. "Yes! Yes! We shall have it.. have it all one day", he muttered.

"God knows when!" lashed out his better half in a bitter tone.

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Raman did not reply. He was just beginning to get a very hazy idea of the subject matter of the next day's leader. How could this poor lady understand all this, he thought to himself.

"Ramaswamy has brought six silk saries from Madura ..... Rukmini's mother has given her two pairs of gold bangles..two pairs, mind you!

Raman decided to caption his leader. "The Golden Mean". This was intended to be a compromise formula on a controvertial issue, and in his heart of hearts he thanked Rukmini's mother for presenting her daughter with the gold bangles for that provided both the heading and the subject proper!

He decided to relieve the tense atmosphere by being childish, by playing pranks, by behaving like his very kinds! Throwing all his editorial seriousness to the winds, he suddenly jumped out of his chair, threw out an artificial peal of laughter, picked up his youngest and crawled on the floor making his child perch precariously on his broken back!

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This sudden and unexpected turn created a miniature circus in the household, with the grave editor playing the clown amazingly well. This indeed was the golden mean to happiness, mused the crawling editor as his youngest whipped him with his tiny hands to the utter amazement and amusement of everybody. Sita too, forgetting the door-mat-'saris' and Rukmini's bangles watched the editorial celebrity while churning butter-milk. Raman looked at her and noticed a strange glimmer of satisfaction in her weary, motherly eyes.

God has made women stupid but He has also given them the amazing capacity to forget and forgive! The beaming light in Sita's eyes had completely eclipsed the dazzle of Rukmini's Madura 'saris' and the gold bangles. Laughter, young and innocent, to the tune of the churning, filled that little house and Raman and his circus made the final bow for the night with tears of joy in this eyes.

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But once on his bed, Raman was wide awake. He opened his eyes wider in the dark. The circus heroes were fast asleep. Sita was quiet too! And in the stillness of the night, Raman worried over his growing liabilities, the unsettled conditions of the press and the consequent feeling of insecurity.

He had been generous to a fault in his business dealings and not quite practical. He detested Agreements and Solicitors. His idealism had got the better of his commercial sense. This had landed him in hot waters. Precisely, he had got struck up in a financial quagmire and from there he had no hope of extricating himself.

Then he wondered whether the life of a journalist was worth while at all! Here was a profession which was at once noble and great True! But at what price....at what personal sacrifice? The daily toils die with the day and the following evening, people throw it out just as so much waste paper. All the carefully worded leaders all the epigrams, puns and pricks are reduced to a pulp and discarded! The editorial chair gives a status too high to be in tune with the income and hence one has to maintain a false standard of living, wearing an utterly false mask of satisfaction of plenty, of affluence! One false step and down one goes into oblivion. In the mad rush of such thoughts, Raman did not know when he slept and how!

●

But that must have been pretty late in the night. For his reddish eyes had turned still redder. Before leaping out of his bed, he had decided to buy the shoes, the 'saris' and time and "The Golden Mean" permitting, to attend the circus.

When this happy programme was announced by him as he sipped his strong coffee with relish, there was a fresh wave of mirth. And for once, Raman spent the care-free day joyously.

It was a simultaneous conception or less..he dreaming to take out the evening edition of his paper as a bold experiment and she carrying more concrete material in her harassed person!

"We are miserable....one and all. All your tall talk does not give us gold bangles, and Madura 'saris' and film shows and....."

"And all the nonsense....." interrupted Raman.

"Nothing else but journalism is nonsense," sharply retorted his wife.

This touched Raman rather deeply. in a flash he realized that this frail woman with a nasty tongue had smashed all the castles he was always building in the air. He had risen to this eminence this stature, this fame through sheer hard and solid work. From the one-anna grub to magnificent official receptions was indeed a very far cry. Only one thing had eluded him successfully so far, eluded him too successfully, and that was wealth!

His earning capacity had increased no doubt by years but his impractical nature and his growing family just allowed him to keep his head above water. And his over-enthusiasm had just landed him in financial difficulties.

"Insulting my paper is worse than insulting my mother," Raman shrieked fiercely.

"All this is useless talk. Maganlal, our stupid neighbour is rolling in a car His kiddies eat the choicest sweets. His wife is draped in silk, bending by the weight of her ornaments....and the whole world knows that he is a black-marketer ..a gutter-snipe....a scoundrel..a....."

".....a everything except a cultured man," interrupted Raman and presumed that he had cut her arguments short. But he was mistaken.

"Yes! He may not be a cultured man....and so what? Culture does not buy bangles, new shoes, new silk saris, no cars, no nothing! We women don't much mind about this damned thing you idle people glorify as culture. The achievements of the cultured are personal..strictly personal and the members of the families find it extremely difficult to bask in the glory of the cultured bread-winner indefinitely. And this too because it is just impossible to wear the mask of cultured persons indefinitely...."

Raman just limped into his room. Arguments would not have brought forth anything. In distress torn between his soaring ambitions and the pangs born out of financial impotency, he wrigggled with pain in his favourite chair. But Sita had set him thinking.

●

In this vast world Raman mused, we see all sorts of people and all of them earn a living. Some labour hard and in dingy slimy corners eat a few morsels of food and sleep of exhaustion on half-filled bellies. There are others who have perennially a surfeit of dishes, diabetis, and imaginary worries But between these two extremes, there isn't anywhere that typical clan of journalists who eke out their existence by the sheer power of the pen and the brain. Shattered nerves and late, wakeful nights only give a precarious existence, with the added poison of a false prestige, a fake halo, a sham glamour.

Out of the smoky firmament of his troubles the image of the opulent Maganlal floated before his eyes laughing nay, literally dancing away his life with mirth, gaiety and fun. There weren't those peculiarly horrible worries of the editor, no phrases that revolved in one's head in the small hours of the morning, no goblins of leaders dancing around one's bed at midnight, no puns to labour at, no pangs caused by conflicts in the editorial policies, no troubles about higher circulation.....It was much easier comparatively to hide in dark godowns hundreds of bales of fine cloth, electric appliances, Thermos flasks, razor blades and chemicals. Elementary common-sense! You make five to ten rupees out of every one that you invest. Customers come begging at your doors at all possible hours after sunset and the golden rule of "cash down" reigns supreme in this surreptitious commercial world!

And then comes Income Tax! Throw a little morsel and digest the rest of it clean and net! Out of this dodging, picnics spring up, saris flow glamorously on the green lawns of the race-course, dinner-tables are booked in the costliest hotels, Foreign exotic tours are booked through, dark-eyed, slim girls whose blouses cannot keep pace with their physical growth, wait at odd corners, diamonds and rubies adorn crude, vulgar fingers, radiograms shriek out cheap banal music from the latest film hits amid puffs of fragrant, rich sensuous tobacco!

And for a moment he felt that Maganlal was a wiser man—a man of the world. After all much of the happiness in the world depends on the horizontal length of the bank balance in blue ink!

●

Sita was confined to bed. This time it looked as though it was going to be a particulary difficult delivery. The family doctor had cautiously hinted at the 'shortage' of blood within her. As if this 'shortage' was not enough the paper shortage harassed him. He had got used to the currency shortage but the paper shortage was cutting at the very foundations of "Jan-Sewak" He wondered what would be his fate, that of his paper and then ultimately of the whole world!

Days slipped by. Raman whetted his pen. New papers were springing up, some with alluring temptations for the readers. Yellow journalism was spreading like yellow fever! Jaundiced editors, throwing all healthy journalistic ethics to the winds were dishing out all manner of dirty stuff! A fierce competition for existence had let loose mad dogs of acrimony, of hatred, of odium, to bite the unweary, the old fashioned and consequently more conscientious journalists, thought Raman.

He introduced new ideas. He experimented. He studied the mass psychology all over again. Yes! Perhaps he was now journalistically obsolete, an editorial fossil! So he introduced fresh blood. Ah! Life is a long, relentless, terrific struggle where one has to hammer away alone.

●

By about this time, Maganlal whose girth was enlarging with his bank balance, owned half a dozen cars, a dozen buildings and a couple of cinema theatres in the bargain! His laughter was now more sure, more authoritative, more self-confident! The diamonds and the rubies on his crude, vulgar fingers shone with a dazzling brilliance, for the jewellery purchased only a year ago was not good enough for him.

The international situation, fast worsening, had given him and his

(Continued on Page 23)

'THE U. S. AND US'

SAY SO, LIVING'S GONNA BE TOUGH!
AMERICANS TO BE TAXED UNTIL IT HURTS
YOU'LL FIND IT TOUGHER IF YOU EVER SINK TO THE LEVEL OF A TEN-PENNY MEAT RATION

Walker in 'The South Wales Echo'.

"Easier Than Meeting The Issues"

Alexander in 'The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.'

Too Much Ambition Is Risky

FIND YOUR LEVEL BEFORE SOARING TO THE SKIES

THERE'S DANGER in hitching your wagon to a star". It can mean disaster for you and your family writes Donald Robinson in "This Week Magazine.'

Johnny Brereton, a 26-year-old pre-medical student at the University of Illinois, found that out.

Brereton, an ex-GI with a wife and a young child, recently reported to the University's Student Counseling Bureau with a crucial problem. His medical career was in jeopardy, his marriage was on the rocks, and he wanted to know why.

It didn't take Bureau experts long to uncover Johny's difficulty. It was one that afflicts millions of Americans today. In the words of Dr. William M. Gilbert, the noted psychologist who heads the Bureau, "This man set his goals too high."

Too High

When Johnny entered college, he made up his mind that he would be No. 1 in his class. He worked desperately hard to fulfil this ambition but, good as he was, he wasn't quite good enough to lead the class. Disappointed, he determined to work even harder.

He cut out all social activities and boosted his study hours to 70, 75 and then 80 a week. He scarcely took time to eat.

The strain was too much for Johny, and he cracked. He became nervous and irritable. Soon he was quarreling so bitterly with his wife that she left him. Then, his marks got worse rather than better. In fact, they dropped so far that he couldn't qualify for admission to medical school.

"Life is one horrible mess", he said.

The Illinois Student Counseling Bureau was able to help Johnny Brereton. (That's not his real name, of course). It made him recognize that he had let his ambition run away with him. Countless other people have the same tragic trouble are threatened with failure in their business lives, a break-up of their marriages, physical and mental illness, even death.

Levels Of Aspiration

Says Dr. Gilbert, "The popular conviction that the higher a person's goals are the better, could hardly be more wrong."

The University of Illinois Student Counseling Bureau has made a survey of ambitions —levels of aspiration is the technical phrase for them —and the effects they can have on people. The surprising results are disclosed here for the first time.

According to the University of Illinois findings extremely high ambitions can result in such serious consequences as:

1. **Less success in your work and in your life generally than would be the case if your goals were more realistic and attainable.**
2. **Continuous dissatisfaction with yourself.**
3. **All types of neurotic symptoms from acute anxiety to stomach ulcers.**
4. **Complete mental breakdown.**
5. **Suicide.**

On the basis of interviews with several thousand people at the University's Champaign-Urbana campus, Dr. Gilbert's staff established conclusively that people face catastrophe when they allow their ambitions to outstrip their capabilities.

Football Team Story

There was the boy, for instance, who had his heart set on making the University of Illinois football team. He wasn't good enough to make the varsity, and it broke him up badly that he had to quit college.

One case was still more graphic It concerned a 23-year-old student—let's call him Tony Barrato—who suffered from terrifying fears that he might do something wrong. He was endlessly afraid, for example, that he might make a faux pas at a dinner party, even that he might miss a shot in a tennis game.

But that wasn't all. Tony was also obsessed with the notion that he might harm his wife.

"Ghee, Doc," he said, "I'm scared all the time that I'm going to hit my wife or stab her or something, and Lord knows I don't want to hurt her. I love her too much."

Tony's case was a tough one, but Dr. Gilbert came up with the answer. It was ambition—Tony's ambition and that of his parents.

Tony's parents had been immigrants who had not had the advantages their son enjoyed. Consequently they had continually pressured him to "make good."

"You mustn't make no mistakes ever, Tony," they had said.

From childhood, therefore, Tony's ambition always had been to be perfect. Now, the accumulated pressure was wrecking him. He had to go to a sanitarium.

Biting Too Much

In the course of its investigation, the Student Counseling Bureau established the fact that, as Dr. Gilbert put it, "millions of Americans have a tendency to bite off more than they can chew and much more than they can digest."

How widespread this tendency is I heard from other experts in the human-relations field, too.

Ernest de la Ossa, Director of Personnel for the National Broadcasting Company, told me, "Every personnel manager is continuously confronted with employees whose ambitions are not commensurate with their abilities. It is a serious question for us because the employee who permits his ambitions to get out of hand never can do any job well."

Typical, he says, is the trouble he had; not long ago, with a young man who was hired for a clerical post.

"This fellow," de la Ossa declares "wanted to become a network salesman and the job he got should have provided excellent training for him. He didn't take advantage of it though. His ambition wouldn't let him."

Within a week after he had been engaged, the young man started pestering the NBC sales manager to try him out as a salesman.

"I'm sorry," the sales manager told him. "It's an NBC policy that our salesman must have more extensive experience."

The young man wouldn't listen, kept hanging around the sales manager's office. Soon, he wasn't turning out a fick of work on his own job. The upshot? The young man is no longer with NBC.

Cause Of Trouble

Dr. Herbert Wieder, the noted psychiatrist at New York's Bellevue Hospital, informed me that ambition on the part of parents is an outstanding reason why there are so many maladjusted children.

"I can't tell you how many cases I've seen," Dr. Wieder said, "in which children have been dreadfully upset because their parents were too ambitious for them. Children are constantly being driven to a frenzy because of their mothers' insistence that they get all 'A's', their fathers demand that they become captains of the school team, and things like that It is one of the most critical problems that we psychiatrists have to meet."

Luckily, you can do something about it if you have the wrong kind of ambitions and the Illinois experts have worked out a programme to aid you. They have tested it on hundreds of people and it works.

The Check Up

The first step is to sit down and figure out what your broad goals in life actually are. Make a "personal audit.' Ask yourself:

Am I after a large income? If so, how large? Is it executive responsibility I want, or merely a job I enjoy? Is it security I'm seeking? Independence? Is my goal service to others, say as a doctor or a minister? Do I long for fame? For social standing? Am anxious for a happy home and family?

When you've decided what your goals are jot them down on a peice of paper. Next write down what you feel you must do in order to attain these goals—start your own business, study for the clergy, go on the stage, whatever it may be.

Now, ask yourself whether you truly have the qualifications necessary for doing whatever it is you think you must do to achieve your goals. If, for example, you want fame and believe you can best win it on Broadway, do you have the requisite dramatic talent? If it's executive responsibility you wish, do you have the background and the leadership ability to attain a top-ranking post?

Write down the answers to these questions and then decide coolly and calmly whether you're going to be able to reach the goals you've set for yourself through the means you've chosen.

You may find that you're on the right track. On the other hand you may find you're "off the beam' and have to make adjustments.

Way Out

Should that be the case don't give up. First, see if there are other means of attaining your goals than those you've selected. It may be that you can better amass wealth by obtaining a high-paying job than by launching your own business. It may also be that a little extra training will help you get where you want to go, as in the case of a 47-year-old man who recently enrolled in the University of Illinois College of Commerce.

After 25 years in one job, he recognised that he didn't have the "know-how" to qualify him for the executive post he wanted, so he went back to school to get it.

If, however, you can see no reasonable way of getting what you want out of life, you can be sure that there is something wrong with your ambitions.

Making this audit won't be easy, but if you're honest, you'll soon find out whether your goals are askew.

There was a lawyer whose ambition it was to enter politics. One day he sat down and drew up this sort of a "personal inventory." It was an eye-opener.

"It made me realize," he said, "that even though I was good at public speaking, I didn't have the personality or the connections to make a go in politics."

Solely For Parents

The second point of the Illinois plan applies solely to parents. It calls for every mother and father to make a "personal inventory" of their children as a check to see whether the goals they have set for them are the right ones.

The third and the most important step in the Illinois programme covers what you should do in the event that you find you've been "hitching your wagon to a star, or aiming too high."

According to Dr. Gilbbert, it is this: "If you see that your goals are hopelessly above your head, then you've to change your ambitions altogether.

"You've got to decide what you reallly are qualified for, and make that your ambition. This will require courage—and in tough cases it may be wise to consult a psychologist—but you have to do if you wish to safeguard your health and happiness and that of your family."

KING TAKES THE SALUTE

The King takes the salute, watched by the Queen and baby Prince Charles, during the presentation of Colours to the Coldstream Guards, of which he is the Colonel-in-Chief, at Windsor.

WHEN PARENTS MUST PUT THE BRAKE

THE BOMBAY TECHNOLOGIST

Aldous Huxley writes in "Texts and Pretexts": "Science advances from discovery to discovery, political and economic change follow one another with bewildering rapidity. The educated have to 'keep up'. They are too busy 'keeping up'; they seldom have time to read any author who thinks and feels and writes with style. In a rapidly changing age, there is a real danger that being well informed may prove incompatible with being cultivated. To be well-informed, one must read quickly a great number of merely instructive books. To be cultivated one must read slowly and with a lingering appreciation the comparatively few books which have been written by men who lived, thought, and felt with style." To the large number of readers who are eager to have the results of scientific researches in progress or in prospect in India presented in easily assimilable tabloid form "The Bombay Technologist", the Journal of the Technological Association of the Department of Chemical Technology, Bombay University, Matunga (Bombay) will assuredly come as a grateful revelation.

The Journal has, of course, taken an inordinate time since it was first conceived years ago, but then its first number has made divine amends for the long period of gestation it required owing to a freakish combination of circumstances. The papers contributed to it by Dr. R. D. Desai, and Messrs S. S Kalbag, C. V. Padmanabhan, Prema Fatterpekar, N. C. Patel, N. P. Thakkar and J. F. Bagli, show beyond all question that the chemical knowledge, as the Department of Chemical Technology fosters under the expert guidance of its Director Dr. K. Venkataraman, is fertilised by inventiveness, tempered by common sense and guided by experience. It appears as though research chemistry is rapidly coming in to its own. Let us hope that party politics will not invade it and force creative ability and inventiveness into a strait jacket.

—K. L. O.

Book Reviews

THREE YEARS IN AUSTRALIA By Srakuntala Paranjpye, 1220, Shivaji Nagar, Poona 4. Price Rs. 3/15.

Miss Shakuntala Paranjpye's impressions of Australia are particularly interesting because few well-informed and interested travellers have thought fit to record their impressions of that country. The author accompanied her father as his hostess when he went to Australia as High Commissioner for India so she had a wonderful opportunity to meet a representative cross-section of people and to travel widely. She took her young daughter with her, and, as always, a child helped to make friends.

Miss Paranjpye happily steers clear of the cut and dried 'Guide-book' type of information but comments on a wide variety of experiences that came her way. She obviously enjoyed her stay in Australia and conveys so pleasing an impression of a new country where democracy is really practised, that we share her regret over the 'White Australia' policy and the treatment of the aboriginees. Miss Paranjpye sees Australia through Indian eyes but as she has a first hand knowledge of Europe, and England in particular hers is an admirable sense of perspective.

The problem of erratic rainfall, the organisation of labour, life on the remote sheep 'stations' are all very important, but the lasting impressions that this book makes are of simpler, more personal things train journeys and hotels, the delight of walking bare-foot over fallen autumn leaves, the problems of entertaining and 'washin-up'. Miss Paranjpye wrote this book on her return to India so happily it does not follow the too-familiar pattern of the travel diary; her impressions are recollected in tranquility and have that valuable aspect of an over-all synthesis. The author is a charming guide who reveals herself unobtrusively to her reader, so that she is readily forgiven for telling us about tennis rather than cricket and for her rather odd comment that Australians are usually too healthy to be handsome.

SO MANY! SO GALLANT!—By D.C. Home. Published by Current Book House, Bombay. Rs. 2/8.

There are many ways of treating plot and character within the elastic frame work of the novel, Mr. Home would be well advised to experiment with the old-established formulae before adventuring as he does in "So Many! So Gallant." This is not a novel in any of accepted senses of the term, it is described as "a picture of life in Bombay in the nineteen-thirties", but the author's picture is painted on a very meager canvas, he has neither plot nor development of character. We are left with a collection of people, students, mill-workers, reporters, a wealthy lawyer and a film star, but they are lifeless types dismissed as soon as the author creates them. Forming a very tenuous link between these people is the freedom movement, but that, inspite of all good intentions, is not sufficient to make an integrated whole, and a series of brief sketches will not do instead.

It is difficult to see exactly how the title of this book is relevant, there are certainly too-many characters, none of whom make a lasting impression, and Mr. Home is very daring to write a novel when he is so badly equipped. He has many admirable sentiments about the conditions of industrial labour that neither his command of English nor his narrative technique meets the demands of the novel.

—T.D.

A GHAZAL

The days are ended
of winter long:
The branches quiver
With living song.

The breeze in beauty
Arrays the rose
As from the river
It gently blows.

The tulip's lantern
In desert bare
Is fanned to brightness
By the spring air.

Sad, mid the roses,
My heart doth dwell,
Yea from the meadow
Flees the gazelle;

A little eases
With grief and pain
Or like a hill-stream
Laments again

Lest my heart's passion
May softer grow,
Not to the trusty
I'll tell my woe.

Translated from Poet Iqbal By A. J. Aberry)

FIRST OPPOSITION TO CONGRESS

(Continued from page 6)

a narrow-minded feeling. We are aware that the Hindus are far superior to us in intellectual education while we are superior to them in other qualities which are requisite in a nation of rulers. Thus it is impossible for either to rule the other."

"Baboo" Agitation

An agency was established in 1888 at 25 Craven Street, Strand, London, with William Digby as the agent to interpret the Congress in England. A number of Englishmen helped in the work of the Agency and two of them were Sir W. W. Hunter and Sir Richard Garth who wrote a series of articles on the new India. They did not escape notice Homeward Mail referring to the activities of Hunter and Garth wrote, "But both are dangerous, the one from his ambition and the other because of sincerity.

"Much in this way, they are now actively helping the Baboo agitation which has been started in England. We do not say that the combination we have sketched is formidable but it can do a good deal of mischief, and the time has come when it should be met by counter agitation."

This went a step further and wanted not merely an attitude of patronage to the opposition in India against the Congress, but wanted that the Anglo-Indian journals and the Anglo-Indians should actively join hands with Sir Syed Ahmad and his colleagues. The Journal also wanted an effective countermove in England. It wrote, "Agitation must be met by agitation. Speeches must be answered by speeches, lectures by lectures. The Mohamadans must be forced to study the issues and qualify themselves for meeting the organisation on the other side."

Homeward Mail even in that distant year of 1888 openly suggested that the Englishmen in any way interested in India should begin to organise a resistance to the perilous demands of the National Congress.

Almost prophetic were the words of this reactionary paper:— "Valuable as is the opposition of the leading Mohamadans and the leading native princes and men of wealth of India to those demands, it would be a grave error in tactics to put them forward in this country as the chief antagonists of the Congress agitation. The real character of the agitation must be brought home to the masses in England, Scotland and Ireland. The absurdity of handing over India to a minority of half-educated Babus, must be clearly exposed. That can only be done by an Anglo-Indian organisation acting in concert with the Mohamadans and Hindus." This is how the encouragement came for the founding of the European Association or the Planters' Association in India.

"TOTAL ECLIPSE."

Robinson in 'The Indianapolis News.'

Bogey Of Russian Gold

In 1888 Moulvi Mehdi Ali Mosin Ul Mulk Bahadur, representative of the Government of Nizam was in Brighton and he published a few of the interviews he gave to some of the English papers regarding the opposition to the Indian National Congress which had been started by Sir Syed Ahmad. He also gave out that the Indian National Congress had originated with the so-called Baboo or educated Bengalis. He was however cautious in his analysis and said that the Bengalis and the Parsis or the educated few who were sponsoring the Congress had neither an experience of administration nor they had anything to do with the military class who mostly came from among the Mohamadans. He painted a lurid picture when he said "if the day of danger ever comes to England in India upon whom England can rely? Not on the timid Baboos but upon the Mohamadans or Pathans with their loyal sword."

Another favourite theory of the Opposition to the Congress in the first few years was that the Russian gold was being employed for the agitation. Sir Edward Watkins gave an interview to Pall Mall Gazette and openly vouched for this theory.

He said that, "I was also struck by the numerous pictures of the Tsar and Tzarina which are to be found in private dwellings in many of the places I visited, and I am strongly of opinion that Russian gold is being circulated perhaps not in large quantities but among these native agitators of whom you admire so much. You can compare this with the American dollars in Ireland." Mr. A. O Hume that great Englishman who was the General Secretary of the Congress at that time contradicted this in a lengthy letter to the Pall Mall Gazette in which he mentioned that, "the growth of the Congress movement means the destruction for ever of Russian hopes (if she really entertains such) of (it will not say of invading India) giving England trouble by creating riots in India. Sir be sure of this, Russian gold may be employed to oppose the Congress and never a grain of it be given to support it." William Digby also contradicted this theory of Sir Edward Watkins in a letter to the Pall Mall Gazette. He described the charges "as a fabrication of inequity."

Later Developments

It will be seen how the seed that was sown by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, the die-hard element among the Europeans both officials and non-officials and the Conservative British Press sprouted quickly as an opposition force to the Congress. In the earlier years of the twentieth century, there was an ebb in the tide of the opposition so far as the Muslims were concerned, but in the later years this was the biggest factor as we know. That is another story, but what we want to emphasize is that the opposition to the Congress took a pattern which was deliberately given the shape by the three elements mentioned above.

View On Taxes

The upper brackets feel that the income tax should be more properly called: "Capital Punishment."

To many people's surprise, March 15 is the day they discover who pays all those bills Congress passes.

The difference between gross and net income, in untechnical language, is plenty.

"I went to the income tax office with Jane Russel," Bob Hope confessed, "because I didn't want them to watch 'my' form too closely."

It seems as though a taxpayer, these days, is a government worker with no sick leaves, no holidays, and no vacation.

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY

BALKAN-JI-BARI—AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

AS you may be knowing, efforts have been going on in this country for the education of the aboriginals. The work of our President, Shri B. G. Kher, and of the two Secretaries of the Adivasi Seva Mandal, Shri D N. Wandrekar and Acharya B. D. Bhise, in this connection, deserves special mention.

Sometime back the Adivasi children belonging to Thana District came to Bombay on a visit, and it was a pleasure for certain Balkan-ji-Bari children to fraternise with them. Now they have been looking forward to visit their Adivasi brethren in the near future.

Here is an account of the education of similar aboriginals in Australia, by Thomas Dunbabin. Education has long been free and compulsory in most parts of Australia for children of school age, he writes. In July, 1950 the Commonwealth Government broke new ground by setting up four schools for full-blooded aboriginal children in the Northern Territory.

The idea of schooling has caught on. More and more aboriginal children have been coming to the existing schools, despite the fact that education, though free, is not compulsory for aborigines. Moreover, in places which have no schools, such as on the north coast of Melville Island, one of the most untouched parts of Australia, aborigines are asking for schools.

There are Government schools and also Mission schools which will continue, and the Government will continue to subsidise them where the teaching complies with its standards. The Government schools for aboriginal children are at Darwin, Delissaville, Alice Springs and Yuendumu. Three others are to be established shortly. Yuendumu, the most remote of these places, is an aboriginal reserve and station.

Both the Myalls (wild aborigines) and their children are extremely keen on schooling. The school opened with forty children on the rolls. The enrolment is now more than a hundred. The children continue to live with their people according to their native custom. When they come to school they take a shower oath and put on a suitable and simple school uniform. When they finish school for the day they put away the uniform until next day and go home.

The teaching is in English, of which some children know a good deal and some hardly any. There are sixty aboriginal languages and dialects in the Territory. Like children of European origin in Australia, the aborigine children learn reading, writing and arithmetic. Later other studies, history, geography and the "social subjects" generally will follow—but not too much of them.

Carpentry, leatherwork and other simple crafts of use to the aborigines in their ordinary life will also be taught later. Many pick up handicrafts remarkably quickly. Indeed experience has already shown that technical training will have to be introduced more quickly than was originally intended.

Games will not be neglected. Our teachers have found it takes a good deal to teach ball games to children who, like many at Yuendumu, have never seen a ball. The teachers say that if you can keep children quiet, you can teach them anything. The aboriginal children are so keen to learn that it is easy to keep them quiet.

Thus has begun a difficult project which promises to be the greatest single contribution to the advancement of the the aborigines in the remote areas affected. In this way these members of a Stone Age people, who still live as from time immemorial, will be helped to the attainment of full citizenship status, and at the same time should eventually be provided a hitherto untapped source of useful labour in a region of sparse population.

Silence Is Golden

Brother M. K. Krishnan of Cannanore has written the following essay: –

Silence—a most significant word. As soon as the teacher enters into the class silence breaks in. The murmuring brook carries the messages of the deep silent sea and the etheral sky sings of the silence of heaven.

To-day is the day of chatter-boxes. A variety of specimens is available in the market. Some bark at the top of roofs; others immitate the boxes of Hyde Park of London. But the celestial silence of Himalayas generates a most dynamic force of thought that dispels the darkness and leads us to the light of life.

In India, the great Master of Silence was Lord Buddha, whose silence was misinterpreted by his own disciples. But the Master's deep silence was enough to make Asoka's days a golden period in the history of the world.

In veryday life silence is a shield. "Speak not, but what may benefit others or yourself," is a sound maxim that will enrich a common man's life. He may be able to achieve many things by silence, which may be spoiled by use of an undesirable word.

Silence is one of the most powerful weapons I have found in the armoury of criticism. A man of few words is the strongest man, he is a man of determination and action. People say Sardar Patel was an iron-hearted man. Yes, he was strong. Why? He spoke little and did more than others did. On deeds, not on words, he built the structure of his life.

Children, naturally, are not talkative but inquisitive. Right word at the right moment makes a child more happy. India is a land of Rishis and Munis—silent seekers of Truth. Our beloved Bapuji observed every Monday as a day of silence.

Silence is "Shakti"—strength. It makes life more tranquil and happy. In silence a devout soul learns the secret of life. A child also explores the mysteries of his world in silence. It helps us to achieve success in life. In silence we bow our heads to God. Truly said "Speech is silvery, Silence is golden."

Matchbox Trick

For this matchbox trick your right palm should conceal a draughtsman. Also hold the inside tray of a matchbox between the thumb and forefinger of your right hand. Then put a small coin, a one-anna or four-anna on the table. Place the matchtray on the coin. Remove the matchbox again leaving the coin on the table. At the same time, say, "Yes, the coin is still there."

While talking to your friends, turn the matchbox and slip the draughtsman inside. Pressure on the sides of the tray will prevent the draughtsman from falling out.

Place the box over the coin and release the sides. Lift the matchbox leaving the draughtsman on the table. To all appearances the coin has changed into a draughtsman, but in reality the coin is underneath the draughtsman.

A Couple Of Games

Here is a game, called "Public Speaking":—

In turn, the players rise and make a speech. This speech may be long, dramatic, amusing, sad, or exciting but the contestant can say ONLY the alphabet in making it.

The player who makes the best ABC speech wins a prize.

This is another game, "String the Buttons," which perhaps the girls will enjoy better than the boys.

Each player is given a long thread and a needle and about 20 buttons.

At a signal, all begin to string buttons as fast as possible. The first to finish is the winner.

Fun To Guess

1. What begins with T and ends with T and is full of T?
2. What goes out but never comes in?
3. What is the largest bird ever seen at the South Pole?
4. What food is it that tastes hot and sounds cold.
5. What can go up a chimney down, but can't go up a chimney up?
6. What are eyes like school?
7. What is always falling but never gets hurt?
8. Which berry is the oldest?
9. Which berry is found in a barnyard?
10. In a barn?

The following are the correct answers: How many could you solve by yourself?—

1. Teapot. 2. A fire. 3. Admiral Byrd. 4. Chili. 5. An umbrella. 6. They have pupils. 7. Rain. 8. The elderberry. 9. The gooseberry. 10. The strawberry.

JUST ONCE

School Nurse—Did you ever have any trouble with appendicites?

Small Boy—Only once, when I tried to spell it.

EASY

Teacher—How do fishermen make their nets?

Pupil—By tying a lot of holes together.

Holidays At School

The children of the Transvaal have had a Bill passed in the South African Parliament specially for their benefit. It is the "take-your-holidays-while -you-go-to-school!" Bill, though officially it bears the more formidable name of Financial Relations Amendment Act.

When it comes into force Transvaal school-children will be able to combine business with pleasure —to have a lovely time at the seaside without missing a day's schooling.

In many ways the school-children of the Transvaal have fewer advantages than boys and girls in other parts of South Africa. Most of them live hundreds of miles from the coast. It is reckoned that less than one per cent of them have ever seen the sea.

It is to help the underprivileged child, and especially the child who is convalescing from malaria—very prevalent in the low veld—that the Bill has been passed. Such a measure was necessary because it would otherwise have been illegal for the Transvaal to put up its own schools in Natal or the Cape.

Now that has become possible, and the plan is to establish a whole chain of holiday-schools along the union's 3000 miles of coast line. Classes of thirty pupils or so, with books and blackboard complete, will occupy a seaside camp for a term at a time and then make way for another class.

In this way every child in the Transvaal will go to the coast at least once in the course of its schooldays.

How funny they look these Balkan-ji- Bari workers!

And Then Silence

The customer sat down in the barber's chair.

"Would you like a hair cut, sir?" asked the barber.

"No," was the reply. "I want them all cut."

"Any particular way, sir?"

"Yes, off!"

Children's Activities

At Patna, a Balkan-ji-Bari Unit has been started at 'Chapra', where instructions are being imparted in needle work, leather craft, etc., besides the usual activities. Patna Balkan-ji-Bari distributed 'anti-poxin' (preventive medicine for small pox) among the children of Manchuatoli area.

Balkan-ji-Bari Units in the Ahmedabad Labour Welfare area had programmes of Ras, music, story telling, games, cinema shows and outings to different places.

Two new Balkan-ji-Bari Units were started in Bombay—One at Mulund, inaugurated by Shri Tirath Sabhani, and another at Worli, inaugurated by Shrimati Babiben Mulji Dayal. Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari Unit arranged a film show for boys and girls.

What Is Balkan-ji-Bari?

A new booklet containing the necessary information about the Balkan-ji Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, with art pictures, depicting its various activities, and quotations on children's work from great personalities has been prepared, and is available at Eight Annas per copy.

Those who have not yet joined this premier All-India Children's Association should get themselves enrolled in it soon. Please send for its pamphlet of particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21 who will always be glad to hear from you!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21

Nasar Wadi Balkan-ji-Bari on an excursion.

Santa Cruz Balkan-ji-Bari children at games.

Perpetual Divali There

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(Continued from Page 2)

before Christmas, one store may organize a toy town parade through the streets, led by a robot laughing Santa. Another may arrange for a nursery tale to be enacted continuously by mechanical toys in its shop windows, while a record tells the story. Lit up Christmas trees line the streets, and amplifiers broadcast carols.

During lunch hour on any working day sales girls and secretaries all rush out to grab a sandwich and a glass of milk (the typical American lunch), or perhaps a salad and a piece of pie. This is when self-service cafeterias really prove their worth.

It is just after six, and Mrs. Dean is relaxing on her front porch with a magazine, while inside, the rest of the family are watching television. Dinner is just over, but Mrs. Dean does not have to bother about the dishes which are being cleaned and dried by the automatic machine in a kitchen which looks as if it has just stepped out of a magazine advertisement, and such as few housewifes possess even in America.

In the same way, while she is at church on a Sunday morning, or away some afternoon personally attending a quiz-contest on her favourite radio programme (sponsored by Peter's Pork Products) she does not give a thought to the roast in the oven, for her cooker has automatic controls and can turn itself off at the set time.

Yes, the Deans are very proud of their one-storied home, purchased on an instalment system. True it is just one of a row of houses, all identically alike, in an ordinary middle class section along Lake Montebello Drive. But whether in the blue and gold of a summer's day, or in the snow of winter, the lake and the fir trees beyond, are as beautiful as any picture.

In Baltimore, it does not matter how far one lives from the heart of the town, for there is always at least a drug-store around the corner. And, in an American drug-store one can expect to find almost anything—from an Aspro to a hot lunch, to a pair of nylons!

The evening advances. Perhaps it is late closing night for the stores in a particular neighbourhood, and from the attractive five and ten cent store comes the sound of soft music. Inside the wonderful food-marts, white and beautifully clean, one may stroll leisurely along aisles pushing a small cart provided there, help one's self to every kind and variety of food—fresh or frozen, bottled or canned,—and pay at the exit. Everything is so arranged as to make things as easy as possible for the housewife—cake-mix ready for the oven; dessert, which can be whipped up in an instant. Even bread comes ready sliced and wrapped in cellophane-paper!

In some homes along a tree-lined avenue, a high-school girl is earning fifty cents an hour plus supper as baby-sitter. In the apartment upstairs, the working girl gives her bedroom a final coat of paint. She still has time before her date arrives to take her out—if it's spring, to a band-concert in the park; to a square-dance or an amusement park during summer; in the fall, to a wienie-roast (a picnic where sausages are roasted under the open sky), or to a crap-supper (where crabs are hunted and steamed outdoors); to the theatre or a concert during winter, or perhaps to the opera if a company is in town.

Of course in Hollywood they might have visited the Cocoanut Grove, where stuffed monkeys with shiny eyes look down at you from imitation palms. In San Francisco, while dancing at the Top of the Mark, one may see the loveliest of American cities, nestling at one's feet. In New York, it is the Astor Roof that is the rendezvous of Mr. and Miss America.

Everything is naturally on a much bigger scale in a larger city. Along Chicago's Lakeshore Drive—its Gold Coast, the home of its millionaires—are apartment-houses where your car can be parked on your own back porch, even on the second floor and above. New York has movie houses that are regular palaces. There is much more doing in the way of art and culture and entertainment.

And so it is night again in America. Apart from the larger cities, even Baltimore has a few little haunts that never close. But in the life of the average man and woman all over America, night is considered as much a time of rest as anywhere else in the world.

JOURNALISTS NEVER DIE

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(Continued from Page 19)

tribe new hopes of reaching to still dizzier heights of financial prosperity. And in the midst of all this, poor Raman, struggling, sweating and battling was doing his best to lay aside a decent sum to pay off the delivery charges for the next off-spring!

Busy with 'Dosai' and 'Upama', Sita groaned in the kitchen. For blood shortage or otherwise, she had to feed others. Getting out of her bed, moaning, she had to battle with cereals and dish out the best under the circumstances. Rukmini's Madura Saris and her gold bangles hovered before her eyes through the smoke and fire and she pined and longed as all poor women do!

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Maganlal, who in the meanwhile, had developed into a "kind, benevolent and philanthropic person" had donated a little something to some local busybodies. He wanted Raman to publish his picture on the front page with an account of his life and that magnificent donation he had just shelled out! And for this, he offered Raman a neat sum of five thousand rupees.

"And Raman, all this for just putting me on the front page." he had said, flashing out a wad of green notes, to whet his temptation.

"I can't say anything now..this evening I shall let you know definitely", Raman somehow said.

"Take your time", said this shrewd business man who knew the art of wearing down the other man into submission too well.

And as he stepped out of the room, he came back for a moment seeing Sita with Raman and again flashed the wad of notes in the presence of his wife so that she would rope him in!

Sita stared at the green magic in his hand. Maganlal shrewdly smiled and left without uttering another word!

•

"Now what is that? At last some money?" she said with a glint in her eyes. "Saris' and bangles again floated before her!

"The rascal wants to have his write-up published in my paper with his photograph. Damn his face" Raman screamed with righteous indignation.

"Then do it..Ah! I see! Hence the money! Do it please! We need money, by means fair or foul....Take what he gives", Sita said, on the brink of tears.

"I never will..if I am worth my journalistic salt, I shall never stoop down to this level. Look! We may be poor, ill-clad, half-fed. But we are at least honourable persons who could hold their heads erect in any society. He can't .. Maganlal can't! Do you expect me to take this bribe from this scamp and publicise an idiot? never will—never!!!"

"Please..please", cried Sita clasping his hand. We are in debt. We need money badly..very badly. You are starving and making us starve too for a vague ideal, for false prestige, for your own glory"!

"You crack yourself against this wall..but..but I am not going to take that money whatever happens", said Raman who hurried into his room, pushed himself into his clothes carelessly and walked away.

Sita looked at him through tearful eyes. He turned the corner. She threw herself on the cot, sobbing.

•

Mangalal got the shock of his life when Raman bluntly told him to get out! Ah! Here was something that money could not buy, a poor, struggling editor in debts, who just spat on the green wad of notes!

And as Maganlal turned away, a thrilling wave of joy swelled in Raman's breast. He felt for a moment that he was a few inches off the ground..in the distinguished company of Raman Maharshi where human values and culture have some meaning.

It was one of those strange coincidences which make life great and ennobling..the birth of the son and the day of the silver jubilee of his paper. Twenty-five long and ardous years had slipped by. How time passes!

On that great occasion, he was felicitated and a very unexpected thing happened. His friends and admirers, journalists and a very wide circle of friends spontaneously raised a fund for presenting him a purse and in a silver casket they presented him with a wad of green notes to the tune of five thousand rupees!

His services to journalism were glorified. His full picture was splashed in all the papers of the country and on the front page.

Raman named his son Sewak!

•

In that modest household that night, the joy was of the purest kind. Raman repeated his circus performance, crawling with his kid on his back, looking at Sita.

Madura 'saris' and gold bangles, new shoes and books were all there! Patting her little Sewak Sita's lustrous eyes shed copious tears of joy. For once she realized that her husband was a real great man and she gazed at him with all her eyes!

And that night, after a very heavy programme of engagements of felicitations and parties Raman jumped on his bed and before switching off the light, looked towards the Heavens and exclaimed "Journalists never die!!!"

BEAUTY — THAT'S VERSAILLES

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Continued From Page 2)

with the perfume from flowers and potted orange trees, William I of Prussia was acknowledged Emperor of IInd Reich; the Queen's Bed-Chamber, where Marie Antoinette gave birth to her baby with throngs looking-on, that there might be no substitution of the baby, memories of romance and intrigue, such as when the unscrupulous actress impersonating the queen played on Cardinal Rohan's emotions in the episode of the Queen's necklace—of the rumble of the country-cart in which members of the Royal household started their pilgrimage to Paris while the crowd jeered and the sombre shadow of the guillotine hung over the head of Marie Antoinette; of the concourse of statesmen crafting the treaty of Versailles, while the Spectre of History from the mirrors around curled its lips in anticipatory sarcasm.... statues and the marching song of history-laden time!

10 TOP SCIENCE ADVANCES

The 10 most important science advances during the past year as picked by Watson Davis, director of Science Service, are:

1. Beginning of intensive development of the "hydrogen" superbomb.
2. Dating of archaeological objects up to 25,000 years old by radiocarbon atomic "calendar".
3. Inauguration of weather forecasts for 30 days ahead by U. S. Weather Bureau, issued twice a month.
4. Decision by the FCC authorizing the commercial broadcasting of color television.
5. Measurement of seven factors of temperament: impulsiveness, pressure for activity, masculinity, dominance, emotional stability, sociability and reflectiveness.
6. Development of new blood processing method that separates red cells, white cells, platelets and essential plasma fractions within six hours.
7. Two new elements, numbers 97 and 98, created by atomic bombardment; berkelium and californium.
8. Discovery that Proxima Centauri, star nearest solar system, has frequent and gigantic flare-ups.
9. Discoveries of large meteor crater in Quebec and lofty mountain range on floor of Pacific.
10. Continued successful use of cortisone and ACTH in rheumatic diseases and other conditions.

A Housewife's Role

"It is so very much our responsibility to set the whole atmosphere of the home — to keep it cheerful and working smoothly, and to keep right on doing that, even when we feel very ill or in great pain, is not only a point of honour, but in some strange way it eases the pain and seems to work a quicker cure than any doctor can produce on his own."

—DIANA NOEL in a BBC programme on 'Putting Up With It.'

PROTOTYPE OF GANDHIJI'S ASHRAM

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(Continued from page 4)

wants a better understanding of religion and philosophy. Pendle Hill is rich in affording facilities for all of them.

There is no difference between the teacher and the taught at Pendle Hill. There is full and free exchange of ideas in discussions between the students and the staff on the problems and difficulties of mankind.

They try to understand each other's point of view in an endeavour to find some solution that may benefit humanity. Though they work on different methods they arrive at one conclusion and there is a good correlation between them. Both the past and the present day experience of mankind are taken into consideration is solving present day problems. In fact, all inmates, students, staff and visitors are seeking knowledge.

There are no watertight compartments regarding the working of the Pendle Hill Institution. There are resemblances to a medieval monastery to an Indian Ashram, and, more, to a large family. There is no specialization and departmentalisation in any one field.

Three-Fold Programme

Pendle Hill attempts to develop man's mind, body and spirit by a three-fold programme. The mind grows by reading, writing, discussions and lectures. The care of the body is not forgotten and manual work such as housekeeping and gardening forms an important item in the daily physical culture programme. Recreation is provided through sports and games. Spiritual power is developed by worship and prayer.

The American Friends Service Committee gets its workers trained in Pendle Hill for social service. Persons who are doing relief work in Austria, China, Finland, Norway, France, Germany, Hungary, and India are trained in Pendle Hill. The trainees are taught foreign languages, geography of the country concerned, technique of relief work and the theory and practice of Quaker Service.

The extension programme of Pendle Hill enables individuals and groups to participate in its life and work through conferences and committee meetings. In addition for persons unable to remain in Pendle Hill, midwinter institutes are arranged, at New York, Baltimore and other places, where courses are offered in Bible and the Quaker way of life.

Pendle Hill also aids co-operatives and labour unions in their educational activities. It offers facilities for leadership training institutes.

Another Important Activity

The publications division is another very important activity of Pendle Hill. It publishes seven bulletins each year. Historical studies—the result of research carried on by the inmates—pamphlets on various subjects and language texts in French, German, Japanese and Spanish are some of the important publications.

Housekeeping, gardening and much of the office routine are carried on through a co-operative programme in which all adult residents participate for an hour every day.

Charges for residents are moderate; it costs 675 dollars per head annually. Scholarships are also awarded to students, who combine study and field work, by the Haverford College and Pendle Hill authorities jointly.

Part-time employment is also arranged for the needy and the Student Loan Fund is a speciality of this institution.

Self-help is the best help; this is the principle on which work is carried on here. Students have to bring their own blankets and towels and personal laundry is their own responsibility. Students get medical help from their medical insurance scheme.

A limited number of guests can be accommodated for some time in Pendle Hill. The cost of residence and board comes to 23 dollars a week (approximately Rs 100). Tea is served free to all inmates. There are provisions for both vegetarian and non-vegetarian messes. (In the United States there are about three million vegetarians).

In all the activities of Pendle Hill, reconstruction—on spiritual, intellectual and physical levels—is greatly stressed. Only those who are inclined to such nation-building activities are fit to be the inmates of Pendle Hill. Pendle Hill is undoubtedly a great humanitarian institution of the United States.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

HYPNOSIS may be extremely useful in the treatment of certain mental and bodily ills. It is definitely not a "cure-all," but there is no reason why it should not be used in appropriate cases as an adjunct to the usual medicinal treatment says the author who is the President of the British Society of Medical hypnotists in his exposition of

HYPNOTISM FOR THERAPEUTIC USE

By S. J. Van Pelt, M.B., B.S. (Melb.)

HYPNOTISM is the science and art of inducing the trance state known as hypnosis. Although no doctor or scientist in the world today would risk his reputation by denying the existence of hypnosis, nobody can say exactly what it is. There are almost as many theories as there are hypnotists, but most authorities favour the theory that hypnosis is a state of 'exaggerated suggestibility', writes the author in 'The Medical Press', London.

Even in the waking state most people are suggestible. A single word or phrase can make a person feel happy, sad angry, or afraid, and often evoke the bodily symptoms which accompany these feelings. Yawning is notoriously infectious. One person faints in a crowd and others do likewise. An idea implanted in the mind tends to realize itself unless definitely inhibited. Consider now a person will make motions with the hand in describing a spiral staircase. Also, how by simply placing an ash tray near a person smoking a cigarette, he will use it without a word being spoken on the subject.

No Mysterious Power

In ordinary waking suggestion the patient can use the inhibiting influence, but in hypnosis this is abolished. Once induced, the effects of hypnosis are mechanical and operate whether the patient believes it or not.

For all practical purposes, then, it is best to regard hypnosis as a peculiar physical state where the mind is particularly susceptible to suggestion.

Crude but spectacular stage performances, sensational stories of the Svengali-Trilby type, and lurid articles in the newspapers, have created in the public mind the picture of the hypnotist as a dark Rasputin-like creature whose piercing black eyes wield a fearsome power, and subject his shivering victims to his will.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. The fact is that the hypnotist possesses no "mysterious gift" or "hypnotic power" whatsoever.

Such a power, if it can be called that, lies within the subject—the hypnotist merely has the technical knowledge of how to manipulate it.

Anybody can learn to hypnotize the same way as they can learn any other scientific subject. Unfortunately the easiest subjects to hypnotize are those who "sleep" very deeply. In the hands of amateur hypnotists and stage performers, who have no medical knowledge, such people may suffer considerable mental harm.

The proper place for hypnosis is in the consulting-room. It is no more suitable for the stage than any other branch of medicine.

Depth Of Trance

People vary in their susceptibility to hypnosis the way they do to drugs and other forms of medical treatment generally. Statistics show that 80 per cent to 95 per cent of all people can be hypnotized, though not necessarily at the first attempt. Some people who can be only lightly influenced at first, can be trained to become good subjects by repeated sessions. The maximum depth of trance which can be reached will come in eight to twelve sittings provided they are not too far apart.

The usual belief that a person must be "weak willed" to be hypnotized is quite wrong. Actually the "will-power" has nothing to do with hypnotism, and the force we use is the imagination—indeed, it has been described as a manipulation of the imagination. The imagination is stronger than the will. In any contest between the two, the imagination will always win.

The best hypnotic subjects are ordinary normal people; the more intelligent and imaginative they are, the better.

It is practically impossible to hypnotize an idiot. Nervous and "scatter-brained" people are difficult at first. Children usually make good subjects, as their power of imagination is well known. Young people between the ages of 18 and 26 are better than older people as they are not so set in their ways.

There is no difference between the sexes in their reaction to hypnosis. Spectical people are often easy subjects because secretly they believe in hypnosis while openly expressing doubt. On the other hand, many people who openly express their desire for hypnotism, secretly believe that to yield would show they were "weak minded" therefore they resist subconsciously.

Finally, the patient should have a 'real motive' for seeking hypnosis. A man who really desires to be cured of alcoholism can easily be helped. If he is dragged along by his wife or relatives and secretly has no desire to stop drinking, then hypnosis will be very difficult.

Four Stages

Every patient is a law unto himself, and patients may show different phenomena at different stages. Some, for instance, may follow post-hypnotic suggestions even after a light trance—others may refuse to do so even after a deep trance. In general the following stages may be described as fairly typical.

(1) 'The Hypnoidal Stage'.—This consists of mere drowsiness and a heavy sensation in the limbs.

(2) 'The Light Stage'.—This is characterized by closure of the eyes, complete relaxation, abolition of the swallowing reflex, and inhibition of voluntary movement.

(3) 'The Medium Trance'.—When developed it is possible to obtain automatic obedience, catelepsy of limbs, automatic movements, and anaesthesia or analgesia. There may be partial amnesia and simple post hypnotic suggestions may be carried out.

(4) 'The Somnambulistic Stage'.—Here there may be ability to open the eyes without waking, complete amnesia, positive and negative hallucinations and bizarre post-hypnotic suggestions may be carried out.

In the light and medium stages the patient will probably remember all the events of the trance and may even doubt that he was really hypnotized, because he could hear the operator making suggestions.

As amnesia is characteristic of the deep trance the patient imagines he did not hear anything, as events of the trance have been forgotten.

Those with practical experience of hypnotic suggestion soon realize that response to suggestion does not necessarily depend upon depth of trance, and that a great deal of useful work can be done medically using only the light or medium trance.

Science And Art

There are almost as many methods of inducing hypnosis as there are hypnotists. No one method will suit everybody. Some people want to be dominated, others want to be coaxed, and some "know it all" types like to think they are doing it all themselves. The hypnotist has to adapt his methods to suit the personality and psychic needs of the patient. Hypnotism is a science, but the practice of it is an art.

One of the easiest and best known methods is that of eye fixation, combined with verbal suggestion. Another favourite method often used by stage performers is simply to close the eyes and talk "sleep".

So-called "quick methods" as used upon the stage often depend on a ju-jitsu wrestling trick. Pressure on the carotid bodies and carotid arteries in the neck produces rapid loss of consciousness. As the subject goes limp the hypnotist shouts "sleep!" and in many cases this will succeed in throwing the patient into a trance. This method can be dangerous and could easily result in death from vagal inhibition.

In some cases ordinary sleep can be changed into hypnosis.

Muscles Act

Hyper suggestibility is the most characteristic phenomenon of the trance. The subject will carry out any suggestions which do not conflict with his basic moral principles. The subject is 'not' an automaton; he can and often does, refuse to carry out suggestions. The trance can always be broken if the situation becomes really' intolerable. The patient has several defences against undesirable suggestions. He may (1) refuse to carry out the order; (2) wake up (3) go into ordinary sleep.

It is the general consensus of responsible opinion that the hypnotized subject will not commit a really serious crime unless he is of the type who could be persuaded to commit crimes in ordinary life.

Another phenomenon of hypnosis is 'rapport' The subject appears to respond solely to the hypnotist. Scientific tests have proved that this is not real, but, in the majority of cases, the subject does act as if it were.

Alteration in muscle tone paralysis, catalepsy, and automatic movements can all be brought out. Any voluntary muscular activity can be increased, decreased, or inhibited. The whole body can be made rigid and stretched between two chairs, where it will support the weight of the hypnotist.

There is probably no real increase in muscular strength. Experience in electro-convulsant therapy has shown the tremendous strength of human muscles.

Even bones may be broken by the force of the contractions. In ordinary waking life he mind imposed a restraint and full muscular strength is seldom used. The jaw muscle, for instance, can exert a pressure of over 600 lb. Few people ever use this, yet it enables acrobats to hang by their teeth from a trapeze.

Hypnotism, by removing restraint, allows the muscles to act with full strength.

All sorts of sensory changes can be produced, the most important being anaesthesia or analgesia. The special senses such as vision, hearing, taste, and smell, can all be hallucinated. When told that it is a nice perfume the patient will be undisturbed by fumes of ammonia held under the nose.

In deep somnambulism the eyes may be opened, and positive and negative visual hallucinations induced.

The subject in deep trance can be regressed back to definite periods in early life. Intelligence tests and handwriting changes support the belief that it is genuine.

Stage Hypnotists

The post-hypnotic suggestion is one of the most important phenomena in hypnosis. After waking, the patient carries out a suggestion which has been given during the trance. The suggestion will be carried out with remarkable accuracy providing it does not conflict with the patient's deeply rooted moral principles.

Use is made of the post-hypnotic suggestion for therapeutic purposes, and also to make each succeeding hypnotic session easier. A patient can be trained to fall into a hypnotic trance at any pre-arranged signal, thus giving not only quick but instantaneous hypnosis.

Stage hypnotists often make use of this knowledge and have one or two well-trained subjects who mingle with the volunteers. These people can be hypnotized quickly and easily, and so impress the others.

CHAPLIN'S CHOICE

Claire Bloom, 20-year-old British actress is to fly to New York soon to make a special test for Charlie Chaplin's new film "Limelight".

Nothing Rasputin-Like About It

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd. by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Edited by S. NATARAJAN.